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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

"THE HUNGRY SHEEP LOOK UP AND ARE NOT FED." *Milton.*

Mr. Editor—I was quite entertained the other day, in listening to a conversation on the importance of great simplicity of language in sermonising. The want of this trait, it was thought, is becoming more and more evident among the educated clergy, few of whom seem to be aware how large a portion of an ordinary discourse is never entirely digested by the greatest portion of their hearers. Many will praise a sermon, chiefly because it is a learned one; and many of the more simple-hearted "look up, and are not fed," though hungering for the bread of life. Perhaps the strictures, after all, would have been thought by some too severe; for in a public discourse, it seems scarcely possible that all should be edified, without rising occasionally above the level of the lowest comprehension. The following incidents, however, were adduced, as in some measure illustrative of the existing evil.

A much respected clergyman of New-England—since gone to his rest—had been all one forenoon preaching about the first inhabitants of the world; when, on leaving the church, a simple-hearted hearer interrogated him as to the meaning of the word *antediluvian*, which he had used so freely. "It means," said the Doctor, "the people before the flood." "Ah," rejoined the other, "had you told us this at the beginning of your sermon, we should have understood you."

One of the company observed, that not long since, while visiting the convicts in a state penitentiary, he asked an individual of their number, in the presence of several others, whether he believed in "the *immortality* of the soul;" but without obtaining any definite answer. One of them at length recollected that a person had once told him something about *immortality*, and he supposed it must be true. The interrogator next simplified his question, by asking whether they supposed that the "soul would live forever after death." His meaning was then apprehended; when all readily gave an affirmative answer.

A manuscript sermon was next produced for critical examination, by one of the clergymen present. All allowed that it was a well digested discourse, written too with much beauty and force. Yet on examining the diction and the cast of thought, in reference to the subject of conversation, it was agreed on all hands, that a large majority of the members of an ordinary congregation would be unable thoroughly to digest one half of the ideas contained in the sermon.

The result of this interview was, that the clergymen determined in future to cultivate simplicity, and to endeavour, at the same time, to be plain and forcible in their illustrations, and earnest and spiritual in their whole style of address. I had only to regret that the company was not larger, so that a greater number could have been benefitted by the conversation.

Your's, &c. RAMBLER.

For the Western Recorder.

Mr. Editor—For the most part, I am prepared to adopt the views expressed by your correspondents, "Consistency," and "Philo-Consistency," in the two last numbers of your paper. But a circumstance occurs to my mind, which deserves a moment's reflection. It is this:—Where the practice complained of has prevailed for any length of time, it often becomes difficult to ascertain when a contribution is to be considered important, and when only a piece of impertinent formality.

Contributions continued from Sabbath to Sabbath, for the accomplishment of some object comparatively trivial, seldom fail, in the end, to bring leanness into the treasuries of benevolence. They become, indeed, "catch-penny contributions," in a new sense of the phrase. In the first instance, to be sure, a single cent per head seems to be pledged, as a sort of bait, to lure from the pockets of the niggard and the stranger a few silver coins of some value; but in the end these coins will become more scarce *on every occasion;* so that let the demand be what it may, and the occasion ever so urgent, the calculating fishers of coin will catch little else but solitary pennies.—Hence, in such circumstances, one cannot tell by the appearance of a plate, or the jinking of a box or bag, whether he is invited to a "mock contribution," or to a real one.

Now, since the churches must so often be called upon for *real* contributions to the funds of active benevolence, and since the Master whom we serve has instructed us to take care even of the fragments of the things which he gives us, and let nothing be wasted, and especially since he will one day call us to an exact account of our stewardship, in every thing that relates to his kingdom, it seems desirable that some general rule of discrimination should be adopted; and, in the absence of a better, I would propose the following, viz: Never to give in mere compliance with custom, nor without ascertaining that the object of the contribution is one of substantial importance. The general adoption of such a rule would soon put a stop to the practice of "catch-penny contributions." Your's, &c. STEWARD.

Extract.—Seldom is a man so wicked, but he will endeavour to reconcile, if possible, his actions with his duty.

MR. WOLFF & HENRY MARTYN.

The Asiatic Journal, for March, contains an interesting article, from which the following extract is made. Said Wolff of Henry Martyn, "Thou hast kindled a light in Persia, that shall never go out!" After giving some account of a party at which he was a guest, and of a conversation which took place, especially on the subject of religion, the writer proceeds:—

Amongst the guests was a person who took but little part in these mock encounters, which seemed to me to be chiefly expedients for the display of wit and repartee. He was a man below the middle age, of a serious countenance, and mild deportment. He did not appear to be on terms of intimacy with any but the entertainer. They called him Mahomed Rahem. I thought he frequently watched me with great attention, and watched every word that I uttered, especially when the subject just referred to was discussing. Once I expressed myself with some levity. I fear I was a little corrupted by the example of those around me, many of whom made no scruple of jesting on points, which ought, in their estimation at least, to have been exempt from ridicule. This individual fixed his eyes upon me, with so peculiar an expression of surprise, regret, and reproof, that I was struck to the very soul, and felt a strange mysterious wonder who this person could be. He perceived that he had unintentionally excited my suspicion, and consequently avoided my looks; but when our glances did meet, each of us was evidently disordered by the collision. I asked privately of one of the party, if he knew the person that so strangely interested me. He told me that he had been educated for a moollah, but had never officiated; that he was a man of considerable learning, and much respected, but was particularly reserved and somewhat eccentric in his habits. He lived retired, and seldom visited even his most intimate friends. My informant added, that his only inducement to join the party had been the expectation of meeting an Englishman, as he was extremely attached to the English nation, and had studied our language and learning.

The day after the entertainment, I paid a visit to the person at whose house it had been given, and spoke to him of Mahomed Rahem. He said he was a much esteemed friend of his, and offered, without waiting for my solicitation, to take me to visit him. I suppressed my joy at the offer, and the ensuing morning was fixed for the interview.

We reached the house of Mahomed Rahem, who received us with great cordiality, and spoke to me in a manner quite free from that reserve which appeared on the former occasion. I was soon charmed with his agreeable manners, and even vivacity; for no appearance of frigidity remained. He was a remarkably cheerful and well informed man.

Our interview was short; we seemed both to feel that the presence of Meerza Reeza was a restraint upon us. I therefore took my leave, after obtaining permission to repeat my visit. I remarked in the dwelling of Mahomed Rahem a neatness and comfort, which are extremely rare in Persian houses generally. Even when the proprietor is wealthy and the apartments spacious, there is almost always a grievous absence of what the French term *proprete* in that country.

A few days after this, I called alone upon Mahomed Rahem. I found him reading a volume of Cowper's Poems! The circumstance led to an immediate discussion of the merits of English poetry and European literature in general. I was perfectly astonished at the clear and accurate conceptions he had formed upon these subjects, and at the precision with which he expressed himself in English. Surprised that a man of such refined taste and just reflection, as he seemed to be, could still be enthralled in the bondage of Islamism, or could even relish the metaphysical mysticism of the Soofees, I ventured to sound his opinions upon the subject of religion.

"You are a moollah, I am informed."

"No," said he, "I was educated at Madrussa; but have never felt an inclination to be one of the priesthood."

"The exposition of your religious volume," I rejoined, "demands a pretty close application to study. Before a person can be qualified to teach the doctrines of the Koran, he must thoroughly examine and digest volumes of comments, which ascertain the sense of the text and the applications of its injunctions. This is a laborious preparation, if a man be disposed conscientiously to fulfil his important functions." As he made no remark, I continued: "Our scriptures are their own expositors; we are solicitous only that they should be read; and although some particular passages are not without difficulties, yet it is our boast that the authority of our holy scriptures is confirmed by the perspicuity and simplicity of their style as well as precepts."

I was surprised that he made no reply to these observations. At the hazard of being importunate, I proceeded to panegyrise the leading principles of christianity, more particularly in respect to their moral and practical character; and happened, amongst other reflections, to suggest, that as no other concern was of so much importance to the human race as religion, and as only one faith could be right, the subject admitted not of being regarded as indifferent, though too many did so regard it.

"Do you not esteem it so?" he asked.

"Certainly not," I replied.

"Then your indifference at the table of our friend Meerza Reeza, when the topic of religion was under consideration, was merely assumed out of compliance to Mussulmans, I presume?"

I remembered the occasion to which he alluded, and recognised in his countenance the same expression, compounded half of pity, half of surprise, which it then exhibited. I owned that I had acted inconsistently, perhaps incautiously and imprudently; but I made the best defence I could, and disavowed in the most solemn manner any premeditated design to contemn the religion I professed.

"I am heartily glad I was deceived," he said; "for sincerity in religion is our paramount duty. What we are, we never should be ashamed of appearing to be."

"Are you a sincere Mussulman, then?" I boldly asked.

An internal struggle seemed, for an instant, to agitate his visage. At length he answered mildly, "No."

"You are not a sceptic or free thinker?"

"No; indeed I am not."

"What are you then? Are you a Christian?" "I am," he replied.

I should vainly endeavour to describe the astonishment which seized me at this declaration. I surveyed Mahomed Rahem, at first, with a look, which, judging from its reflection from his benign countenance, must have betokened suspicion or even contempt. The consideration that he could have no motive to deceive me in this disclosure, which was of infinitely greater seriousness to himself than to me, speedily restored me to recollection, and banished every sentiment but joy. I could not refrain from pressing silently his hand to my heart.

He was not unmoved at this transport; but he betrayed no unmanly emotions. He told me that I had possessed myself of a secret, which, in spite of his opinion that it was the duty of every one to wear his religion openly, he had hitherto concealed except from a few who participated in his own sentiments.

"And whence came this happy change?"

"I will tell you that, likewise," he replied. "In the year 1811, there came to this city an Englishman, who taught the religion of Christ, with a boldness hitherto unparalleled in Persia, in the midst of much scorn and ill-treatment from our moollahs, as well as the rabble. He was a beardless youth, and evidently enfeebled by disease. He dwelt among us for more than a year. I was then a decided enemy to infidels, as the Christians are termed by the followers of Mahomet; and I visited this teacher of the despised sect, with the declared object of treating him with scorn, and exposing his doctrines to contempt. Although I persevered some time in this behaviour towards him, I found that every interview not only increased my respect for the individual, but diminished my confidence in the faith in which I was educated. His extreme forbearance towards the violence of his opponents, and the calm and yet convincing manner in which he exposed the fallacies and sophistries by which he was assailed, for he spoke the Persian elegantly, gradually inclined me to listen to his arguments, to inquire dispassionately into the subject of them, and finally to read a tract which he had written in reply to a defence of Islamism by our chief moollahs. Need I detain you longer? The result of my examination was a conviction that the young disputant was right. Shame, or rather fear, withheld me from avowing this opinion. I even avoided the society of the christian teacher, though he remained in the city so long. Just before he quitted Shiraz, I could not refrain from paying him a farewell visit. Our conversation—the memory of which will never fade from the tablet of my mind—sealed my conversion. He gave me a book; it has ever been my companion; the study of it has formed my most delightful occupation; its contents have often consoled me."

Upon this he put into my hands a copy of the New Testament, in Persian; on one of the blank leaves was written—"There is joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth." Henry Martyn.

Upon looking into the memoir of Mr. Martyn by Mr. Sargent, one of the most delightful pieces of biography in our language, I cannot perceive therein any allusion to Mahomed Rahem, unless he be one of the young men (mentioned in p. 350) who came from the college, "full of zeal and logic," to try him with hard questions.

From the Sunday School Magazine.

THE ROCK THAT IS HIGHER THAN I.

"I once had a friend, a minister of the gospel, who was afflicted with a most distressing malady. In the midst of apparent health, and activity, and cheerfulness, he would fall down, deprived of sense and motion, like one dead. I had often seen him in these paroxysms, and observed that they were always accompanied with a convulsive reaching upward, and feeling after something, like a person grouping in darkness. The last one I ever witnessed was fearfully appalling. There was the accustomed cry of terror, "Oh, I am going!" the shuddering grasp at vacancy—and—all was over. He fell so violently as to break the barrier my outstretched arms afforded, and sunk beside me. I eagerly called for assistance; we raised him to the bed; with trembling haste applied restoratives; and it was many, many minutes, before any one dared to hope that the light of life would ever visit him again. Slowly he opened his eyes; but their gaze was upward, as if it would penetrate the ceiling, and look beyond it into other worlds. Presently a faint murmur rose from his lips. I applied my ear to listen, but could only catch what appeared like an incoherent and dream utterance, about "a rock." Reason gradually returned to the poor sufferer, and one of its first efforts was to ask me to read the bible. "Read," said he, "the 61st Psalm." I complied with his request, and commenced with that most appropriate supplication, "Hear my cry, O God! Attend unto my prayer! From the end of the earth will I cry unto thee, when my heart is overwhelmed. Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I."—"Stop there! stop there!" said he. Then clasping his hands, he repeated, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I!" "This text is a spell on my life! it has been my salvation in every moral danger; the polar star that has guided my wanderings, when I have been well nigh wrecked in the deceitful abyss of worldly folly! And I will tell you how. When I was a very little child, my blessed mother used to make me read to her every morning a chapter in the Old Testament, one in the New, and one in the Psalms. It was her habit to question me as to what I recollected of the chapters, mingling her explanations and instructions with my answers, and she would always find one verse in the short psalm, which she desired me to take as a sort of motto for the day, often repeating it, and thinking of it deeply. I was very passionate, naturally; (I shudder to remember how passionate I was); and one morning, when I had been giving violent sway to this mastering propensity of my little heart, my mother called me to her, and made me sit down as usual at her feet and read my chapters. I did it very sullenly, and when I had concluded the psalm, she drew me close to her, and taking both my hands in her's, (I think I feel at this moment the soft and gentle pressure, and see the melting tenderness of her eye, as it was fixed on me with sad expression), she said, affectionately—"Now my dear son, *this* is your text for the day:" "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I!" "My dear boy," she proceeded, "do you know that you have not only grieved your mother, but sinned against that blessed God who takes care of you, and loves you?"

"I was subdued in an instant by my mother's calm and persuasive manner. I loved her to idolatry, and stubborn as I was to others, she could make a lamb of me at pleasure; and as she continued softly and soothingly to tell me of the compassion of the Deity, the birth of the infant Jesus, his sufferings and death, and that they were all borne for me, I was choaked with my tears. I had heard the affecting story again and again, and always with wonder; but now, it seemed touched with living interest. I leaned my head upon my mother's lap and sobbed forth my penitence and remorse.

"My dear boy," said she, "you know you have *always* felt sorry, and promised amendment, when you have thus offended; and it has been only to sin, and sin again. Now I wish you to feel that you cannot reform yourself; and you will be convinced of this, if you will only think how many times you have wished to be good, and still on the slightest temptation, have again offended. But there is one, my love, who will assist your feeblest efforts! It is the same blessed Jesus, who was once like yourself, a little child, and had a great many more hardships to contend with. He was tempted, and has promised to "succour those who are tempted." He is "the Rock" spoken of in our text; and it should be your constant prayer that you may be led to him! There is safety no where else! Whenever, then, my dearest boy, you feel yourself inclined to such sinful anger, let your first wish be, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I." Let it be your morning and evening supplication, and never rest till you feel yourself firmly fastened there."

"She then made me kneel down; and then kneeling beside me, with her arm clasping my waist, she commended me to God and to his grace, so fervently, and so pathetically, that the recollection of that hour will always linger in my memory. I thought I never should be passionate again. But alas! even on that very day I was frequently reminded of my own weakness, and recalled from very near approaches to fretfulness, and ill-temper, by my mother's serious, but sweet expression, and an emphatic "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I!"

"Alas! I soon lost this devoted mother! She was too fair and frail a plant to buffet the storms of life, and so she was bowed beneath them. I forgot her pious precepts, and my spirit was too nearly assimilated to a licentious world; but I can say with truth, that in the wildest career of folly, when sense and reason have been almost annihilated, and the voice of conscience has been disregarded, those very words, "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," have come over my benumbed senses like a voice from the tombs, restoring me to my better self, and quickening me to a sense of my infatuation and guilt.

"I was once a victim to calumny and falsehood, and the fever of my soul had well nigh driven me to madness; but the same sweet words, in all the tenderness of my mother's tones, fell on my burning spirit, and I was calmed. In that season of bereavement too, when all that I loved seemed forsaking me, they entered my desolated heart like a dream of childhood, restoring to me thoughts of happiness, and innocence, and peace.

"They at length became as the hand-writing on the wall to guilty Belshazzar. "Lead me to the Rock that is higher than I," was continually in my imagination. Not as heretofore, with soothing influence, but as something fearful and appalling. Go where I would, it followed me; and the consciousness that I had hardened my heart against its silent teachings, pursued me like a phantom. It was this, under God, that led me to repentance! It is this that now shields me in temptation; and whenever these horrible struggles, such as you have seen, come upon me, I instinctively reach forth to lay hold upon "the Rock that is higher than I."

From the American Pastors' Journal.

"MY MORALITY WONT SAVE ME."

[Furnished by a Clergyman.]

A young man twenty-eight years of age, had often been observed by myself and others, as an uncommon example of morality. He was regular in his attendance on public worship, and in the house of God there was about him an air of gravity and earnest attention, which reproved the dulness of many a professor. For years he had resisted the repeated solicitations of his companions to engage in their frivolous amusements. A dancing-school and ball-room were, in his view, unfit places for beings with whom time is short—beings fast bound to eternity. He had often been importuned to accompany his fellow-youth on excursions of pleasure on the Sabbath; but it was an essential item in the code of his morals, to remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy. He did not allow himself to read worldly books, or converse on worldly subjects, on that day. It was his practice to study his bible during the intervals of public worship. He had also read Doddridge, and Baxter, and Bunyan, in connexion with the scriptures. His steadfastness in pursuing this course of conduct, was the more observable, from the fact that in the family where he had lived, he was constantly assailed by the doctrines of *Pantheism*, which was the received religion. The works of Volney, and Paine, and Hume, were thrown in his way, for the purpose of proselyting him to their gloomy system.—After reading and pondering, he was the more confirmed in his belief of the bible. The doctrinal views which he had embraced were evangelical, and no wind of doctrine was able to shake him. All that the young man in the gospel said, could be said by him.

One day this same young man called on me with the solemn inquiry, "What must I do to be saved?" "Have you not been doing much," said I, "in order to be saved? Your life has been regular, and you have done many things." "True, I have done many things; but my morality wont save me, and I never have felt fully satisfied that I was safe in resting in such superficial preparation." "With all your outward goodness, have you given any attention to the private duties of religion?" "I have; for ten years I have not ceased to pray morning and evening." "Have you not sometimes been irregular in secret prayer?" "Never: I do not recollect having neglected the duty more than three or four times during the whole period. But then I have prayed to keep my conscience quiet, not because the duty was a delight. All my moral doings, and my ten years of praying, and my knowledge of the scriptures, do not now afford me any grounds for indulging the hope, that I am a friend of God. I have had, of late, convincing evidence, that my mind is enmity against God, and that my heart is hard and impenitent. I am a monument of divine forbearance. But he has arrested my attention, and removed the refuge to which I was secretly trusting. And I feel that it is with me, the last time. I have done every thing but submit to God. O how shall I get rid of this rebellious heart? What shall I do to be saved?" "You must obey the injunction, immediately, *My son, give me thine heart.*"

Here was a man distressed for his soul—having no hope; though he had, from his youth up, been a boasted specimen of irreproachable morality, a constant attendant on secret devotion, a conscientious observer of the Sabbath, and correct in his speculative views of religion. If any man could hope for acceptance with God on the score of his own works, he could. But as soon as he has a discovery of his heart, he is convinced, that it is far from being right in the sight of God. What was his glory, he counted his shame.

In a few days he called upon me again. I inquired what were his feelings. A smile kindled in his countenance as he replied, "I think my stubborn heart has at length yielded the point, and surrendered to God. Oh, there is a sweet and heavenly peace flowing from unreserved trust in God. Never before did I know the pleasures of godly sorrow. What tender meltings of soul I have had, while sitting at the foot of the cross." "You do not think," said I, "that there is any reason for you to hope from your past regularity of life, and much praying?" "Certainly not. If I am now a child of God, I have been born again since I last saw you. I feel like helpless infancy, just passing over the threshold of life; I need hourly nourishment. How precious the promise, as thy day is, so shall thy strength be." He has gone to his Master's work, bearing testimony, that whatever a man may be, and how much soever he may do, if he is not born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.

THE FAMILIES OF MINISTERS.

When the precious encouragements, which the bible sets before parents, to expect the blessing of God on the christian education of their children, have been dwelt upon, I know not how many times I have heard it sneeringly said, "*No children are so bad as those of ministers.*" And this loose assertion is with many a mighty argument against the word of God. If ministers' children are so bad, they conclude that very little dependence, for the formation of good character, can be placed in a christian education. And this conclusion, falling in with the indolence and general unbelief of most parents, effectually guards their minds against the influence of all that portion of the bible, which bears upon their obligations towards their children.

The thought struck me, the other day, that it might be interesting and useful to look around upon the circle of ministers, with whose families I might have more or less acquaintance, within a moderate distance of my father's house, to see if their children were remarkably depraved. Dr. S. had a family consisting of (as nearly as I can recollect) seven sons and four daughters. The daughters are intelligent, respectable, and most of them pious women. One of the sons is a respectable husbandman, of fair moral character and extended influence.—The other six (if I am right in the number) were trained up for the engagements of "professional life." Two of them are physicians, three are attorneys, and one a clergyman. Of these six, as many as four are professed Christians; and some of them, I know, have no little weight of character in the church. One is now a member of Congress.

Mr. J.'s family consists of one son and three or four daughters. Of the daughters, one belongs to the church; and all are said to be sober, intelligent and respectable.—The son received a public education, was an excellent scholar, and is now a christian minister, of rare talents, and high promise.

Mr. P. had two sons and three daughters, to mourn their father's death, at a time, when, amidst the snares and dangers of this world, they seemed especially to need his restraining, guiding hand. *All* these are now members of the church of Christ. One of the sons has already secured to himself the benefits and honours of a public education; and the other is a scholar of fair character and good promise, and is still connected with a college.

Mr. G. has one son and five daughters; all professed Christians; all, I believe, useful and respectable members of society.

Of Mr. H.'s large family, I know but little. His eldest son, who is said to be a sober young man, of good principles and a fair character, received, not long ago, the highest honours which one of the first colleges in New-England confers on her sons, when she sends them forth to active life. His oldest sister is known to be amiable, intelligent, pious, and highly respectable. Of the other members of the family I know nothing.

Of Mr. K.'s three sons, two are professed Christians; one a minister of the gospel, of fine talents and fair prospects. Five of his six daughters are members of the church, generally distinguished for their amiableness, intelligence, and active piety.

With the family of Mr. S. I am not intimately acquainted. A number of his children are professed Christians. They are, in general, intelligent and respectable.

With regard to a number of other ministers' families, with which I have less acquaintance, I know, in general, that they contained an unusual share of good sense, intelligence and *piety*. And in the circle, (confined to two counties, with the exception of one adjacent town), to which these families belonged, cases of *worthless character* among the children of ministers (I have confined my remarks to *congregational* ministers) are *extremely rare.*

If it be inquired, whence arises the prejudice, so often entertained, that the children of ministers are distinguished for their depravity, I answer without hesitation, that it has the same origin with the hatred which Cain felt for Abel. Ministers often set themselves in opposition to the loose maxims, by which parents, among their hearers, are educating their children. Upon these parents, they urge home their obligations to their families, now in the form of exhortation and encouragement, and now of admonition and reproof. Conscious of guilt, the careless parent often sits uneasy. A sting is in his heart. To find relief, he casts a malignant eye upon the children of his minister. He watches their movements, with a strong desire to see them involved in error and guilt. He puts the worst construction possible upon their every fault. If they rise to excellence—are distinguished for their solid worth, he broods over his disappointment in sullen silence. If one, among a hundred, proves to be worthless and wicked, he fills the land with the roar of exultation. The same cause which conceals from vulgar observation, the substantial excellence of the great body of ministers' children, forces into general notice the worthlessness of the remaining few. B. G.

SIR JOHN MASON.

Sir John Mason was born in the reign of Henry VII. and was privy-councillor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. He was a man of talents, and displayed great probity in very turbulent times. On his death-bed, he called his family together, and thus addressed them:—

"Lo, I have lived to see five princes, and have been privy-councillor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts; and have been present in most state transactions for thirty years at home. After so much experience, I have learned that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance the best physician; and a good conscience the best estate. And

were I to live again, I would change my whole life in the palace for an hour's enjoyment of God in my closet. All things now forsake me, except my God, my duty, and my prayers."

TEMPERANCE.

At the anniversary of the "Pennsylvania Society for discouraging the use of Ardent Spirits," the following remarks were made by Dr. Mitchell:—

An eminent London physician declared, many years ago, and when intemperance was a less evil than at present, that one eighth of the deaths were in consequence of drinking. At Philadelphia, the proportion of deaths from the *direct influence* of ardent spirits on the patients, is not less than *one-sixth*; which, as the basis of an estimate for the whole country, (and probably it is a correct one), would give 50,000, as the number of those who die annually in the United States, as a *direct* consequence of intemperance.

The *indirect* consequences of this evil are very great. Few diseases of the heart, or liver, occur *in this climate*, unless as a direct or remote consequence of using ardent spirits. In England, half the cases of madness are attributed to this cause; and the same is true, of a very large proportion of similar cases in our hospitals.

Dr. Darwin says, that the evils of drinking descend to the third and fourth generation. Another medical writer says, that a drunkard's child seldom has a good brain.

From a consideration of all these things, it is probable that the lives of 50,000 more, or 100,000 in the whole, are shortened annually, by the use of strong drink, in the United States. If one-tenth only of those who are in the intemperate use of ardent spirits, die every year, we have a living mass of 1,000,000 hard drinkers, who spend in this way at least $20,000,000 a year. But the loss of the money is the least part of the evil. The loss of time, the bad example, the shame, the mortification, the domestic misery; what a frightful sum of crime and suffering.

It is notorious, that three-fourths of the pauperism of our land is occasioned by ardent spirits. The evil is so great, that it would seem that the vice must be stopped now, or we, as a people, shall be given over to the incurable disease of inebriation, and shall entail that disease upon our children.

Among the precautions against the continuance and increase of this enormous evil, are these, viz:—We must feel that we are predisposed to it, in consequence of prevailing customs, and the indulgence of our fathers. Men must not resort together for their social enjoyments; but must spend their leisure hours in their families. It is very seldom that a man becomes a drunkard at the head of his family, and in the presence of his wife and children. Ardent spirits should not be used on public occasions; nor when labouring people meet for raisings, &c. Above all, a good education should be universal; *a christian education.* The people should all love to read, and seek more elevated enjoyments than are to be found in drinking.

The only safe course, either for the intemperate, or those who are in danger of becoming so, is immediate and entire abstinence. Physicians have erred on this subject; but the error is now generally exposed. Alcohol, in any form, should not be kept in the house. It is not necessary; other things are better as a medicine.

It has been supposed that total abstinence, on the part of those who have been in the habit of drinking, is dangerous, and that men must reform gradually. This is a mistake. In all our public institutions for the poor and the sick, and in our penitentiaries, drunkards have been cut off at once from their cups; and I have never known an instance, where death ensued, as a consequence of entire abstinence. The unhappy subjects feel as though they should die; they suffer extremely for a season; but after a while this suffering ceases, and they enjoy much better health than when they were in the habit of drinking.

As to any thorough remedy for present intemperance, it is to be remembered that a confirmed drunkard can hardly be reclaimed. Nor will the application of law be effectual. Out of the million of hard drinkers, there are too many voters, to allow a good law on this subject to be faithfully executed. Men will not be coerced to virtue, or abstinence, by the stern rigour of the law; but there are few who will resist public opinion. It was public opinion, that gave us civil and religious freedom. It destroyed the slave-trade, and will destroy slavery through the whole earth. Can it not be enlisted for temperance? It can. There are surely sober men enough left to form a constraining public opinion. Raise the public detestation against those who make, and those who vend the poison. Let the distiller, and the dealer in spirits, feel that they are losing their standing in society; and the distillery and liquor shop will be closed.

Banish spirits from the table, the house, the farm, the factory, public meetings, until the sight of a brandy bottle becomes rare; and then, when it is seen, it will excite surprise on one side, and shame on the other.

How can public sentiment be raised on this subject? As it always has been raised on any subject; by information, exhortation, associated exertion. The work is begun; and let no man say, nothing can be done. Let it be considered as a maxim, *that any thing which is right can be done, in this nation, if men can be found, who will persevere in setting the reasons for it clearly, and powerfully, before the public.*

This reformation from the dangerous use of spirits is no theory. Already an effect has been produced on the military, on legislative bodies, on farms, and in factories. From the north it rolls on. The greatest men may feel honoured in accelerating its progress, and angels may delight to witness it.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser, after giving a description of the new steam-ship President, intended to ply between New-York and Boston, adds—

Mr. Allaire, who is constructing the engines and boilers, politely showed us through the whole of his extensive works. He has two hundred hands in his employ, all hale, muscular, and contented looking men. On one of the principal doors, we observed the following notice, in large letters:—

"☞ Any person that brings or drinks spirituous liquors, on my premises, will be discharged, without any pay for the week."

"JAMES P. ALLAIRE."

This notice was put up nine years ago. We inquired whether, among so many hands, he had been able to enforce this salutary regulation? He replied that he had, and without difficulty. When he first made the attempt, only one man left his employ in consequence thereof; and he has found it necessary to turn but one away on that account since. His workmen are all temperate, sober, industrious men, who take good care of their families. Mr. Allaire has in this business set a noble example for employers in all trades and occupations; and one such man will do more good than all the cold water resolutions that were ever passed.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

A large barn was moved, and a frame raised, about three miles west of this village, which required the assistance of about thirty men, on two different days, a short time since, under the superintendence of Mr. Daniel Strong, without the aid of *whiskey* or ardent spirits of any kind. This was the first attempt at entire abstinence from strong drink, on such an occasion, ever known in that vicinity, and on that account is worthy of record; and it should be noticed as an example deserving the consideration of the inhabitants of other neighbourhoods, who may be willing to promote the cause of temperance.—*Geneva Chronicle.*

The Brooklyn Star says:—"We are informed by one of the commissioners of excise, and state the fact with much gratification, that several of our respectable grocers, in taking out licenses, have declined the retailing of ardent spirits by small measure, and are willing to aid in discountenancing the habitual use of spirits."

A correspondent in Clinton county, N.Y. writes—"Clinton county has 15,000 inhabitants; 500 members of the Temperance Society; quantity of ardent spirits much diminished, some say one half; *ten* merchants discontinued sale; drunkards dying; hard drinkers mad; temperate, reputable men in favour—doing good, great good."—*Jour. of Humanity.*

Mr. Reuben Bradley, proprietor of a public house in one of the towns in this state: Mrs. Taylor, keeper of the mansion hotel, Andover; and Mr. Mather, proprietor of a coffee-house in Brooklyn, Conn. have excluded spirituous liquors from their bars.—*ib.*

The retailers in Somers, Conn. say, that the sale of ardent spirits has diminished in that place one half. Morals generally are improving, the deportment manifested on public days is sober and orderly.—*ib.*

At Stonington-Point, Conn. of seventeen merchants, fifteen have stopped the sale of spirituous liquors.—*ib.*

INTELLIGENCE.

GREECE.

Letter from the Rev. Jonas King, to a gentleman in New-York, dated EGINA, December 24, 1828:—

*** How happy should I be, if by two or three hours walk I could reach your dwelling, and tell you of the desolations of Greece, the misery of her inhabitants, and the interesting field she now presents for the exertions of the christian philanthropist, and man of science.

I see beaming though the eyes of thousands around me, a mind, uncultivated indeed, but penetrating, discriminating, and ready, with very slight advantages, to make rapid improvement. But what can they do? Printing-presses they have not; books they have not, or but in small numbers. The few little libraries which existed here and there before the revolution, have been torn up to make cartridges to shoot the Turks with. In a school lately established by the government for the study of ancient Greek, and consisting of 70 or 80 pupils, I found only one copy of Homer, one of Aristotle, and so of other books for the whole school. Now what a hindrance to improvement is this want of books! I most ardently desire to have at my command, a press and types, which shall be wholly devoted to the printing of the classics. Had I such a press, the first edition should be that of Homer. The press and types, I suppose, would not cost more than $1,000; and with the additional sum of 3 or $4,000, I think an edition of 8 or 10,000 copies may be printed; perhaps more than that number. How noble would it be to distribute the ancient classics in their native land!

From the same to the Rev. Mr. Bruen, dated Egina, Dec. 26, 1829:—

The field on which I have entered interests me more and more at every step; and when, or whether, I shall ever be able to leave it, I know not. I have met with a most cordial reception in almost every part of the Peloponesus. The President and his brothers are friendly, and my friendship to the Greeks unabated. My usefulness and influence, however, in this country, will depend very much upon the means which may be furnished me from America, of establishing schools. In the midst of misery and wretchedness, in the midst of the cries of widows and orphans for bread to eat, I hear a voice soliciting schools, books, instruction. I think I never saw in any part of the world, a greater desire manifested for instruction, than is now manifested in Greece. Shall not that voice meet with a response from the western world? From that happy land, which hears not the clanking of the chains of tyranny, drinks not the tears of widows and orphans, made desolate by the sword, and sits undisturbed by the noise of strife?

How noble, how glorious, would it be for the American republic to be the restorer of learning in Greece. As an American citizen, my heart beats when I think what a laurel she would by such a deed bind upon her brow. Poets, to sing her praise, would need no draught from the Castalian fount. This is an earthly feeling, in which I ought not too much to indulge. But speaking as a Christian, would it not be well for America to take a sister nation by the hand, and raise her from the degradation, into which Turkish tyranny had left her? be the means, if I may so say, of bringing her out of darkness into light? Your feelings on this subject, are, I doubt not, in consonance with my own. Your "Religious Considerations upon the Appeal from Greece," I read on my passage to this country with great interest, and wish that it might be read by every man in America.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN RUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Richard Knill, St. Petersburgh, Dec. 15, 1828:—

On the 29th September, I was packing bibles to send for gratuitous distribution among the inhabitants of an island in the Baltic. A poor villager called at the time and saw the books. I asked her, "Can you read?" She replied, "Yes, I can read Finnish." "Would you like to buy a bible?" "Oh yes, I should like it indeed, but I have not money enough." "How much money have you?" "Alas! only a ruble." "Well, my good woman, you shall have it for a ruble; take it." At this, her eyes sparkled with joy.

As she was going away, I charged her to tell it to her neighbours, and to assure them if they wished to possess a bible, I would sell it to them at a reduced price. I tho't perhaps five, or ten, or twenty, might accept the boon; perhaps not so many; but I soon found myself mistaken. The woman went direct from my house to the hay-market, where great numbers of Finns come from the various colonies that surround this beautiful city. There she exhibited her bible. There she published my message. The news flew on the wings of the wind, and the people flocked to me from every quarter; and instead of a few applications, as I anticipated, I sold 800 Finnish bibles in six weeks!

Oh, it was a glorious sight! But my scanty purse soon failed, and I dared not forfeit my word. I shuddered at the idea of checking the desire thus excited: Therefore, amidst a great conflict of feeling, I set to work, and drew up a statement of the case, which I presented to my friends, and they promptly supplied me with nearly £40.

This has opened a new scene of operation. In addition to the circulation of the Finnish scriptures, I have a prospect of being much occupied with the German also, and for this purpose have commenced a correspondence with numerous pastors. Here the field is immense.

From the Philadelphian.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The thirteenth report of the Board of Missions, and the first since their re-organisation, was presented to the General Assembly, and read by Rev. Mr. Russell, the corresponding secretary. The following brief summary will exhibit a view of their operations during the last year.

The whole number of missionaries and agents, who have been commissioned by the Board as agents and missionaries, since May 1828, is 95. Of these 27 are pastors or stated supplies of organised churches; 10 have been appointed as missionary agents, to visit different sections of the Union, for the special purpose of organising auxiliaries to the Board, and receiving funds by collections and individual donations; and 58 have been employed in itinerant labours in destitute districts, to enlarge and strengthen feeble churches, collect new ones, and to prepare the way for the permanent support of the gospel where a regular ministry has never been enjoyed.

The amount of the appropriations of the Board, during the past missionary year, are reported at about $1500. Nearly $7000 of this sum have been paid to missionaries and agents, for services already performed; between 6 and $7000 more are pledged for services not yet reported, or hereafter to be rendered; and the remainder for the support of the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, and the incidental expenses of the Board. By the above expenditures, more than FIFTY YEARS of ministerial labour have been, and are to be bestowed, upon the waste places and moral desolations of the country.

The rapid progress and success of the Board, during the last twelve months, may be seen, by referring to the report of the last year. *Then*, only thirty-one missionaries and agents, and *ninety-four months* service, were reported; *now*, more than three times the number of the former, and of the latter, more than half the number of *years*. *Then*, the reported income from the churches was less than $2400; *now*, it exceeds $8000. *Then*, their expenditures were about $3000; *now*, their expenditures and appropriations amount to nearly $15,000. *Then*, the dependence of the Board was on the voluntary contributions of the churches; *now*, 150 permanent auxiliaries are organised, besides pledges from 20 individuals of $100 each, for ten years.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, at Princeton, New-Jersey:—

The Trustees report to the General Assembly, that their Treasurer has received during the past year, from the Treasurer of the Trustees of the General Assembly, on the contingent fund, the sum of $5,300; the whole of which he has paid out for the professors' salaries; leaving in his hands on this fund the balance of last year, of $12 32.

The Treasurer has received on the scholarships and the students' fund, $2,337 50; which, added to $139 67, the balance in his hands as per last report, makes the sum of $2,442 16; leaving a balance in his hands due this fund of $85 01.

On the general expense fund, he has received through the year the sum of $956; which, added to $701 17, the balance in his hands as per last report, makes the sum of $1,657 17; and he has paid out for the erection of a cupola, and for a bell, books, servants' wages, and other contingent expenses, the sum of $1,661 48; leaving due to the treasury the sum of $14 30.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

A resolution, in substance, declaring it to be the sense of the Assembly, that the churches should be left, entirely, to their own unbiassed and deliberate choice of the particular channel, through which their charities shall flow forth in the cause of domestic missions; and that every donor should contribute liberally in aid of *The Assembly's Board*, or *American Missionary Society*, according to his own preference, was adopted by a vote, almost unanimous.

MISSIONARY INSTITUTION.

The following resolution was adopted, and the Professors of the Princeton Seminary were appointed the committee to perform the service required by the resolve:—

Resolved, That a committee of be appointed to consider the expediency of *establishing a missionary institution*, for the instruction and training of *missionaries*, which shall be under the care of the General Assembly, and in connexion with the theological seminary at Princeton; and that this committee be instructed to mature and report a plan of the same to the next General Assembly, provided *they*, or a *majority* of them, approve of such an establishment.

Tuesday, June 2.—On motion, it was unanimously resolved, that the General Assembly view with peculiar satisfaction the measure recently proposed by the American Bible Society, to supply every destitute family in the United States with a copy of the bible in the course of two years.

Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, by permission, addressed the Assembly on the objects of the Society. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Assembly rejoice in the prosperous efforts of the American Seamen's Friend Society, for the spiritual improvement of that peculiar and interesting class of men, who go down to the sea in ships, and commend the seamen's cause to the affection, the charities and the prayers of all their churches.

The dividing line between the states of New-York and Pennsylvania was declared to be the dividing line between the Synods of Genesee and Pittsburgh.

Rev. Luther Halsey, of Princeton, N. J. was elected Professor of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, in the place of Rev. Dr. Janeway, resigned.

Dr. Green, Dr. Skinner and Dr. Ely, were appointed a committee, to report to the next General Assembly, a mode of proceeding in organising churches under the present constitution of the church. Also, on the manner in which ministers and licentiates are to be received into any of our Presbyteries, from ecclesiastical bodies in the United States, which correspond with the General Assembly.

The Committee to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Psalmody, with their book, &c. made a report, which was amended and adopted; and concludes by recommending the recommittal of said book to the same Committee, with the addition of Rev. Dr. Skinner and Mr. Sanford, to receive those corrections and alterations which may be thought necessary. When corrected, &c. the book is to be printed in a pamphlet form, for the use of the next Assembly. Remarks or corrections proposed by ministers or others, are to be placed in the hands of Rev. Dr. Ely, free of expense, within six months.

On application of the Board of Education, the constitution was so amended, as that hereafter fifty-three persons shall constitute the Board; twenty-five of whom are to be ministers, and the remainder male communicants of the church; one minister and one layman from each Synod; and the remainder from Philadelphia, and within a convenient distance from the city; together with such Vice-Presidents as the Board may appoint. Five members, including the President, or a Vice-President, shall be a quorum. The annual report was presented and adopted, and referred to the Board for revisal and publication in the appendix to the minutes. The following persons were appointed members of the Board from the Synod of Utica: Rev. Samuel Swezey and Mr. Levi Beebee.

The committee on the History of the Presbyterian Church reported the receipt of some additional documents the last year; and were continued.

The following persons were appointed a committee to certify the standing of travelling ministers and licentiates, viz: In the Synod of Albany, Rev. Henry R. Weed; in the Synod of Geneva, Rev. Wm. Wisner; in the Synod of Utica, Rev. Samuel C. Aikin; in the Synod of Cincinnati, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson; and in the Synod of Mississippi and South-Alabama, Rev. George Potts and Rev. Theodore Clapp.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly, having finished their business, adjourned on Wednesday the 3d inst. after uniting in the usual exercises of praise and prayer, to the third Thursday in May, 1830. Much harmony and christian affection have attended the business of this Convention; from which, as well as from their unwearied individual efforts to advance the interests of vital piety in various sections of the city, we hope for the best issues.

AMERICAN BIBLE CLASS SOCIETY.

The second anniversary of this Society was celebrated in the Rev. Mr. Livingston's church, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, (26th ult.) The business of the meeting was introduced by the President, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, of Williams' College; after which prayer having been offered by the Rev. Mr. Ballentine, of the baptist church, an address on the nature and importance of bible classes was delivered by the President. The annual report was read (in the absence of the corresponding secretary and general agent, the Rev. Mr. Wilbur, on account of sickness) by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, of this city, when—

On motion of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, of New-York, seconded by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New-York, it was

Resolved, That the report be accepted and published under the direction of the Executive Committee.

It was also, on motion of the Rev. Mr. Beman, of Troy, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, of New-York—

Resolved, That this National Institution merits the patronage of the American churches, as one of vast importance to the church of God.

Addresses, full of interest, were delivered by Mr. Beman and Dr. Cox.—*Philadelphian.*

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The return of another anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, which was celebrated on Tuesday evening last, (26th ult.) in the first presbyterian church on Washington-Square, evinced that no diminution of interest was felt in the great work of this excellent institution. At the hour appointed, the spacious edifice was crowded by a waiting assembly of strangers and citizens.

Resolutions, as usual, were offered; and addresses made, by the Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of Williams' College; the Rev. Mr. Smith, of this city; Dr. Reese, and the Rev. Dr. De Witt, of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Cushman, of this city.

From the annual report of the Board of Managers, we gather the following facts:—

PUBLICATIONS DURING THE LAST YEAR.

For Sunday School Libraries,	$447,000
Other publications for Infant and Sunday Schools,	237,740
Am. Sunday School Magazine, (copies),	36,250
Total,	720,990
Whole number of publications, during the five years of their operations,	6,089,890

During the past year, fourteen Missionaries have been engaged in promoting the interests of the Society; which cost the Society $2995 90. To meet the payment of this sum, the donations from Auxiliary Societies on admission, and the Sabbath school collections, (which are used for this purpose), amount only to $748 24, leaving a balance of $2,247 66.

The amount of donations acknowledged in the report, for the last year, is $5,964 22, besides pledges and subscriptions not yet received.

The whole number of schools, is	5,901
of teachers,	52,663
of scholars,	349,202
of pious teachers,	950
of pious scholars,	1,169
Total volumes in the Sunday School libraries,	234,587
Increase of teachers since last report,	19,907
Do. scholars do. do.	89,546

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Receipts for last year,	$76,800 00
Expenditures do.	76,574 69

SOCIETY'S HOUSE.

Donations the past year,	$1,643 00
Do. whole amount,	17,024 94
Balance due on mortgage,	23,400 00

The amount of sales during the past year, is $58,273 57.—*ib.*

Schools on the Sandwich Islands.—A tabular view of the schools under the inspection of the several missionary stations on the islands, is given in the report from which these extracts are made. From this table it appears that the whole number of scholars, as ascertained at the last examinations, was 34,385. No statement had been received respecting the schools on Tauai. More than three-quarters of all the scholars were adult. About one-half of them can read. From the result of a subsequent examination of the schools which are under the superintendence of the station at Lahaina, forwarded some weeks later, it appears that in those schools the number of scholars had increased greatly upon the estimates given in the table from which the preceding summary is taken. This increase raises the whole number of scholars to 43,152, without including those of Tauai, which at a moderate estimate would raise the number to FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND.—*Miss. Her.*

From the Connecticut Observer.

MR. HOOKER—Permit the undersigned, thro' the medium of your paper, to acknowledge with gratitude the favours and mercies which are derived from the holy bible; and that it has been blest, as he humbly trusts, in awakening and leading some, under his care, who have been considered heretofore as given up and lost, to return, like the prodigal, to confess and forsake their sins, and to esteem it a privilege to lend their aid in sending this blessed volume to their fellow men who are destitute of it. For this purpose, they requested and obtained permission to open a subscription, which was in a few moments filled with $32 85, to be placed at the disposal of the Connecticut Bible Society, by constituting me a life member of said Society. May they, and all who are associated in acts of benevolence, experience much of that blessed promise, that he who watereth, himself shall also be watered. MOSES C. PILSBURY,

Warden of the Conn. State-Prison.

Wethersfield, May 25, 1829.

Oneida Institute.—The following report, made to the Regents of the University by a committee of that body of which Jesse Buel, Esq. is chairman, is published with the annual report of the Regents. We transcribe it because the plan of education which it recommends is a subject of general interest, and entitled to the public consideration:—

"The committee on academies, to whom was referred the application of sundry citizens of Oneida county, for incorporating the trustees of the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry, report—

"That it appears from the memorial of the petitioners, and the affidavits accompanying the same, that a public school, intended to combine horticulture, husbandry, and the mechanic arts, with literature, has been founded in Oneida county, by the spirited exertions and liberal donations of an association of gentlemen; that more than three thousand dollars have been received in subscriptions and donations, and expended in the purchase of a farm, erecting suitable buildings, and in procuring stock, implements, furniture, a library, &c.; that the said school has been in operation for nearly two years, and affords hopes of becoming eminently useful. The applicants pray to be incorporated, in order to entitle them to a distributive share of the literature fund.

"The plan of education devised for this school meets the decided approbation of the committee; and if judiciously put in practice, cannot fail, in their opinion, of realising the high expectations of its liberal benefactors.

"Among the advantages which this plan offers over that of ordinary academic schools, may be enumerated the following:—

"By enabling the pupil to defray the principal portion of the expense of his education by his labour, it renders the advantages of the school accessible to the indigent classes of society.

"By alternating labour with study, physical and intellectual health and vigour are promoted, and habits of application & industry established.

"By blending practice with principles, in a business which is to constitute an employment for life, new interest and new ardour are imparted to both; and the irksomeness of study is transformed into an instructive recreation.

"By diffusing in the departments of productive labour the elementary principles of the sciences upon which their successful operations are based, new facilities are given to improvement in the useful arts.

"And it forms no inconsiderable recommendation to the consideration of the Regents, who are constituted the guardians of the higher branches of education, that this plan of instruction is calculated specially to improve the knowledge and elevate the character of that class of our fellow-citizens, whose industry constitutes the main sources of our wealth, and whose numbers give tone and character to our political and social institutions.

"From these views of the subject submitted to their consideration, the committee deem the institution particularly worthy the fostering care of the Regents of the University, and respectfully recommend that a charter be granted, in accordance with the prayer of the memorial.

"G. HAWLEY, Sec'ry.

"*Albany, April*, 1829."

Louisville Auxiliary Bible Society.—From the last annual report of the Louisville (Ky.) Auxiliary Bible Society, we learn, that pursuant to a previous resolution, all the destitute families in Jefferson county, which contains a population of upwards of 12,000, have been supplied with copies of the holy scriptures. Three hundred and ninety-eight families were found entirely destitute of any portion of the sacred volume, although 114 of these contained one or more members of the household, professors of religion! Nine hundred and eighty-three families were found possessing only the New Testament, making an aggregate of five hundred and eighty-one families without entire copies of the scriptures. The number of bibles distributed was 694, of testaments 55. Monies received during the last year, $1,199 06; paid out, $955 15; leaving on hand a balance of $243. 91.—*Pandect.*

Rev. Dr. Proudfit, of Salem, N.Y. has consented, we understand, to become an agent of the American Bible Society, for a time, to assist in carrying the resolution for supplying the United States with the bible in two years, into effect. He will probably visit the state of Maine in the month of June, and go to the state of Ohio in the ensuing fall. This is a noble sacrifice on the part of that distinguished clergyman, but one, we trust, which thousands will be grateful for, not only through time, but forever. The time is near, it is believed, when many such sacrifices must be made; our wisest, strongest men must be sought to roll forward the wheels of benevolence.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Charity, without Ostentation.—An unknown individual recently enclosed *one thousand dollars*, in a note signed *Charity*, to the treasurer of St. Joseph's orphan asylum, Philadelphia, in aid of its funds.

REVIVALS.

A Symptom of Declension.—An individual remarks, in a revival notice, as follows:—

"Time was, when it was a difficult thing to find time or inclination for [social] prayer; but that time *with us, we hope, is past.*"

Such a "hope," we believe, is very apt to make us ashamed. The Christian is never in so great danger of declension, as when he begins to flatter himself with safety. This is, perhaps, in general, one of the earliest symptoms of declension in a revival season. Eternal realities then have such a deep and abiding impression, that it often seems impossible that they should fade. But he who presumes on such an impossibility, will soon have to take up the lamentation—"O, that it were with me, as in days that are past."

Cape-Cod.—We are happy to learn by a gentleman from Truro, that a happy effusion of the Spirit has been experienced in that place, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Bailey, formerly of Nantucket. The revival commenced about the first of January, and still continues. The church has received an addition of forty-three members. Among these are a man and his wife aged about 70, with eight children and children-in-law, who were admitted in one day. The whole number reckoned as converts is from 50 to 60. By the same gentleman we are informed, that the churches on the Cape, in two divisions, have begun to meet in conference together; and that four congregational meeting-houses are now erecting on the northern part, one of which is for a unitarian preacher. *Boston Recorder.*

Society-Hill, Penn.—We learn that a most interesting work of grace is going on in the baptist church at Society-Hill, under the pastoral care of the Rev. William Dossey. Our correspondent there writes us as follows:—"Zion no longer languishes here. The set time to favour her, we trust, has come. Nineteen were added by immersion on Sunday last, and the whole scene was solemn and deeply impressive. Singing, exhortation and prayer, continued long after the regular dismission."—*Col. Star.*

Medway, S. C.—The Rev. J. Cousar gives an account, in the Charleston Observer, of a revival which has existed in Medway, more than a year. About 120 persons have been added to the communion of the saints, in that place and Brewington.

Ohio.—From the Rev. J. Spaulding, Athens, Athens county, Ohio, April 10, 1829.

"Nineteen have been added to the presbyterian church, on a profession of their faith in Christ, and several more will probably embrace the first opportunity to unite with the people of God. The bible class, which was formed upon the condition that those who united with it should be punctual at least six months, seems to have lost little or none of its interest. Sickness, absence from town, &c. have taken away some of our number, but it has been gratifying to find most of them in their seats on Tuesday evening anxious to become acquainted with the word of life. The class increased every week, from its formation, till it numbered one hundred and fifty. The Sabbath school has increased both in interest and numbers during the winter. The present number is about the same as in the bible class. In January, we formed a Temperance Society, on the principle of *entire abstinence*, except as a medicine in case of sickness. It has excited much inquiry, and we already see its happy effects; four of our merchants, having abandoned the traffic in ardent spirits, belong to the society.

"In Alexander I have just formed a bible class, consisting of twenty-six members. The number will doubtless be doubled. Last Wednesday I preached there, and made preparation for the organisation of a church, which will commence with about twenty members. On the 29th ult. I assisted Mr. Fisk in forming a little church in Amesville, which we regard as indicative of much good to that people. Zion, my dear sir, in the west, is evidently rising, and putting on her beautiful garments, but she is still in tears."—*Home Mis.*

A revival has been in progress in Kingsville, Ashtabula co. Ohio, since January last. It is principally confined to the youth. A revival, which embraced all ages and descriptions, was enjoyed in the same place four years ago.

An important Inquiry.—At a meeting of the York Conference, (Maine), a discussion was held on the question, "Why are not our religious anniversaries, and other public religious meetings, more frequently followed with revivals of religion?"

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: JUNE 9, 1829.

Do Christians ever really pray in faith for the outpouring of God's Holy Spirit, when at the same time they have not the most distant expectation of an answer to their prayers? They may think they do; but for ourselves, we cannot believe it. No man petitions an *earthly* tribunal, without waiting in anxiety for the result. No one ever writes a mere letter of compliment or friendly correspondence, without looking for an answer. But petitions to the court of Heaven—they are often forgotten as soon as uttered. The petitioner would be astonished beyond measure, if he were to receive an answer. When he pretends to ask, he does not realise that God is willing to hear. The Holy Spirit is promised to those who ask, "believing that they shall receive:" Yet they do not thus believe. Often they take refuge under the divine sovereignty, as if this might make the promises of God of none effect. When they ask for bread, they will be thus looking for a stone; when they ask for fish, they will be expecting a serpent; and though the latter, in the sovereign pleasure of God, may be given them in chastisement for their unbelief, they will be perhaps then ready to recognise in the very chastisement, an indirect *answer* to their *submissive*—not to say stupid, heartless, unbelieving prayers. What inconsistency! And who among us, christian readers, is not more or less guilty of it? Christians should *live*, absolutely *live*, upon the promises. They should watch, and wait, and look, in tender child-like confidence and expectation. Short of this, very little can be done towards the promotion of God's work; while much may be done to hinder it.

Western D. M. Society.—A meeting of the Western Domestic Missionary Society was held on Wednesday the 3d inst. agreeably to adjournment. The choice of a Corresponding Secretary was again deferred; and Mr. Schermerhorn was requested to officiate until the meeting of the Utica Synod in September next; to which time the Society stands adjourned; when it is expected a Secretary will be chosen.

The Executive Committee were directed to lay before the ecclesiastical bodies connected with the Society, the plans of operation which have been recently published, and to request an expression of their wishes thereupon, before the meeting in September.

Synod of Utica.—A new Synod, comprising the Presbyteries of Ogdensburgh, Watertown, Oswego, Oneida and Otsego, has been constituted by the General Assembly, to be called the Synod of Utica. Their first meeting is to be held on the 3d Wednesday of September next, in Utica.

Public Meeting.—A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this village was held at the academy on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments relative to the removal of James Platt, Esq. from the office of postmaster. Resolutions were unanimously passed, declaring the entire satisfaction of the meeting with the manner in which Mr. P. had performed his official duties, and their regret at his removal; and assuring him of their undiminished confidence and esteem. The resolutions were directed to be presented to Mr. Platt; and copies of them are to be sent to the President of the United States and to the Postmaster-General.

The Work goes on.—It has crossed the Mississippi.—At a late meeting of the Bible Society at St. Louis, Missouri, says the New York Observer, it was resolved that every destitute family in the county of St. Louis, that would receive a bible, should be supplied within a year.

Population in 1820,	10,049
Before reported,	6,172,639
Total,	6,182,688

A noble Example.—The corporation of the village of Ithaca have unanimously resolved, that no retail grocery shall be licensed. Will not the corporation of our flourishing village be admonished by this example, to go and do likewise?

Rev. Professor McClelland, of Dickinson College, Pa. has accepted the call to the pulpit of the first presbyterian church in Philadelphia.

Dr. McDowell has declined the professorship of ecclesiastical history and church government in the Western Theological Seminary.

We have received from the Female Charitable Society of Scott, auxiliary to the Western Education Society—

12 1-2 yds. flannel, estimated at	2*s.*		$3 13
2 pr. socks,	3*s.*		75
1 towel,	2*s.*		25
Cash,			1 25
			$5 38

The Narrative of the State of Religion within the bounds of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has just come to hand; but is omitted for want of room. It will appear in our next paper.

For the Western Recorder.

UTICA BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts from Auxiliary Societies and others, to the 1st of June.

Vernon Centre Aux'y,		S. Clark, Treas.	$1 50
Rome	do	F. Wright,	1 25
Camden	do	Rev. H. Norton,	60
Utica Female	do	Sophia Clarke,	10 37
Lebanon	do	S. Tompkins,	5 27
Pulaski	do	Geo. Freeman,	15 29
Herkimer	do	Miss F. Griswold,	27 62
Town of Sullivan	do	Oren Stevens,	4 00
Stowe's Square	do	A. Snell,	7 00
Granby & Fulton	do	Geo. Salmon,	5 00
Fairfield,	do	Mrs. A. Chassell,	25 00
New-Hartford	do	H. Winship,	22 09
Mexico	do	P. Pratt,	4 31

Donations.

Rev. H. Norton, Camden,	$2 00
A Female Friend, Herkimer,	50
Sabbath School, New-Hartford, for the Valley of the Mississippi,	1 56
Rev. John Waters, New-Hartford,	3 00
Waterville Auxiliary Society, Dr. Z. Havens, Treas.	8 00
Deacon Lewis, Augusta,	1 00
Two Young Ladies of Vernon Centre,	58
Deacon Hills, do	1 00
Lebanon Auxiliary, J. Tompkins, Treas.	5 27
New-Hartford do H. Winship,	2 44

The remittance, mentioned above, of the Waterville Auxiliary Society, was received in July last, and forwarded to the Parent Society by mistake; consequently it was not noticed as it should have been, as a remittance from an Auxiliary to this Branch. E. VERNON, *Agent.*

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—Observing in your paper of last week, an extract from the Rochester Daily Advertiser, stating that the trustees of that village had, in compliance with the request of the citizens, raised the prices of licenses on grog-shops—I should like to know, whether, by way of compromise, it is understood that the proprietors of those establishments are at liberty to violate the Sabbath of the Lord, by opening their "*groggeries*" on this sacred day?

AN EYE-WITNESS.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

London papers to the 4th of May have been received at New-York. They contain no intelligence of importance from the seat of war.

The British Parliament resumed its sittings on the 28th of April. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Clifford and Cormer, (Catholics), took their seats in the House of Lords, as peers of the realm. After taking the oaths, these long excluded Peers shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, but were not introduced, as is the usual custom with those newly created. Subsequently, however, they received the congratulations of many distinguished Peers; among whom were the Dukes of Sussex, Leinster, Earls Grey, Fitzwilliam, &c. They have thus resumed, if in their persons it can be called resumption, the hereditary seats of their illustrious ancestors, which no Catholic had been suffered to occupy for 148 years. This is the first overt operation of the Catholic relief bill.

The value of flour remained without alteration at Liverpool on the 28th, and at London on the 30th of April, and the market was dull.

The Plymouth Herald says it is confidently reported, that the government of Great-Britain, joined by that of France and Austria, will inform Russia that they will not remain silent spectators, and see Turkey become a conquered country. If Russia still persevere, it is more than probable that a higher tone will be used, and perhaps the torch of war, lit in the east, may spread its flames throughout Europe.

A late captain in the British navy, named Hanchett, had left Plymouth in the Hylton Jolliffe steam-vessel, for the Mediterranean. It is said he is to have the command of the Turkish fleet. This officer, while in the service, was always noted as a brave and enterprising sailor.

Westminster Abbey was discovered to be on fire on the 29th of April, but no material injury was done. It was presumed to have been the work of some incendiary.

It was confidently stated that Lord Beresford was to proceed to Portugal, as ambassador extraordinary from England, to endeavour to effect an arrangement between the two brothers, Don Pedro and Don Miguel.

An article from Falmouth says, that the young Queen of Portugal was expected to sail from that port, for Rio Janeiro, early in May.

Death of Gen. Barras.—Some particulars in the life of this distinguished character will be recollected with interest. He was born in 1759 of an ancient family, but afterwards renounced his nobility. He commenced in the famous regiment of Languedoc, and served in several campaigns against the British in India, under Bellemont & Suffren. On returning to France, he embraced the revolutionary cause; was commissary of war in Italy, and conducted the passage of the Vor; commanded with Durgomier the attack on Toulon, where he discovered young Bonaparte, then a captain of artillery; was the first to put down the tyranny of Robespierre, associated with Tallien, and commanded the convention troops in Paris, with Bonaparte for his aid-de-camp. At length he became one of the celebrated executive directory, which managed the affairs of the "terrible republic," until the new government of Bonaparte in 1799; on which he declined all public functions, and was transported or banished by his former *eleve*. He returned to France in 1814, and in his retreat at Choillot, surrounded by friends, and occupied in works of philanthropy, passed his life, until, after a long illness, it terminated on the 30th of January last. His memoirs would be a most valuable acquisition to French history, could they be published, if written with freedom and safety.

DOMESTIC.

Awful Explosion.—On the afternoon of Thursday last, about 3 o'clock, the steam frigate Fulton, lying at the navy-yard, Brooklyn, opposite the city of New-York, was in a moment reduced to a wreck by the explosion of the magazine. The magazine was in the bow of the ship, and contained (it is said) at the time of the explosion, but three barrels of damaged powder. The explosion was not louder than that produced by the discharge of a single cannon; and many persons in the navy-yard supposed the report to have proceeded from such a source, until they saw the immense column of smoke arising from the vessel. Others about the yard saw the masts rising into the air before the explosion, and immediately after, the air was filled with fragments of the vessel. The Fulton is a complete wreck; the bow being destroyed nearly to the water; and the whole of this immense vessel, whose sides were more than four feet thick, and all other parts of corresponding strength, is now lying an entire heap of ruins, burst asunder in all parts, and aground at the spot where she was moored. About 120 privates and several officers were on board; of whom it is ascertained that 25 were killed, and 30 wounded; and the residue were missing, some of whom were probably thrown into the water and drowned. There were no officers killed. Among the wounded were Lieut. S. M. Breckenridge, since dead; his wife, severely wounded: Lieut. C. T. Platt, severely: Lieut. A. M. Mull, slightly: Midshipmen Joseph Eckford, (son of Henry Eckford, of New-York), and David McDougall, severely: Midshipmen R. E. Johnson and R. S. Welsh, slightly: Sailing-master John Clough, severely. The officers were at dinner at the time of the explosion. None of them are missing.

Com. Chauncey had left the Fulton about fifteen minutes before the explosion; and sixty-two seamen had left the frigate (which was employed as a receiving ship) on the Tuesday preceding, to go on board the Constellation, at Norfolk.

The accident (says the New-York Observer) originated doubtless with the gunner, who, it is known, went into the magazine for powder just before the explosion. We are informed by several persons who profess to be intimately acquainted with him, that he was a man of intemperate habits, and it is supposed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He had been newly appointed to his office, having held it but a single day. He was among the killed.

Massachusetts.—The Legislature of this state is now in session. The question relative to the construction of a rail road from Boston to the Hudson river, at the expense of the state, it is expected, will be the engrossing topic of discussion. This subject is thus introduced to the Legislature in Gov. Lincoln's speech:—

"That the great work of a rail-road from Boston to the Hudson river, facilitating communication between the commercial part of this state, and the leading highway and thoroughfare from the immense regions of the north and west to the commercial capital of the Union, is an event to be realised in the progress of time, no one who has the slightest acquaintance with the geography of the country, and the advance of population, with the increased and multiplied occasions of business consequent upon it, can reasonably doubt. If we are yet unprepared for the undertaking, a generation not remote will assuredly effect it. But we may at least accelerate the work, by an examination of the objections which discourage its commencement. Inquiry and investigation will remove obstacles, which prejudice, from the novelty of this species of improvements, has hitherto opposed, and give that confidence in its success, which will ultimately either impel by a sense of duty, or influence by motives of private interest, to its execution.

"The information which has recently been diffused through the community, of the facility given to heavy transportation, and the ease and rapidity given to travel, by rail-roads, has added the convictions of experience to a knowledge of the laws of matter and of mechanical power in their favour. If there be any thing, which is rendered certain by the testimony of personal observation and by a series of experiments producing uniform results, it is the fact of immense saving of labour and expense, by the adoption of this mode of conveyance. Rail-roads have become of familiar use in England, and their introduction into this country, so far as there has been opportunity for trial, has satisfied the most sanguine expectation of their utility here.

"Is it credible, that there is nothing of public advantage in works to which several of the most enlightened states of the Union are now applying the utmost of their resources? Are the already constructed canals of New-York of no account in the unprecedented growth and prosperity of that powerful commonwealth? Is Pennsylvania wasting on idle and valueless objects the millions appropriated to her objects of internal improvement? Will Ohio justly suffer the reproach of rash adventure, in her gigantic schemes for direct communication through the farthest west? Or shall Maryland, encouraged and sustained by the councils of the nation, in the amazing attempts to span the lofty Alleghany, both by canal and railway, in the achievements of persevering industry, afford no countenance to the purpose of our limited endeavour? These, and numerous other examples in our sister states, may inspire us with confidence in the character of our works, in which, after every precaution of previous inquiry and examination, with an assured and provident forecast of advantages, they have so deeply and so nobly engaged.

"It has been objected that the western rail-road is but a matter of local interest, to benefit, in an especial manner, the citizens of Boston, and the inhabitants of a narrow district of country upon the route of its location. The like objection might be applied, with equal pertinency, to any general improvement. Those who are proximate to a public accommodation, be it of what description it may, from the capitol of the government, the temple of worship, or the hall of justice, to the school-house of a district, must enjoy its advantages, more directly and in a greater degree, than those who are remote. Yet this argument, necessarily resulting from the nature of things, can never be permitted to prevail with liberal and enlightened minds. If there be a place in the commonwealth so situated, that it will feel no direct beneficial influence from the occupation of this new highway, neither is there a place which will be prejudiced, in its essential interests, by its construction. To the city of Boston, indeed, it is believed to be of vital concern. But the streams of business which it will pour into the metropolis, will be returned to the remotest parts of the commonwealth, in the diffusion of the treasures which trade and commerce produce, or in a relief from the burdens elsewhere, to which accumulated wealth will here be subjected. If the city be disproportionately enriched, precisely in the ratio of this advance, will be her liabilities to the contributions of the state, and a corresponding reduction in the taxes of other portions of the country.

"On the other hand, suffer the course of her prosperity to be arrested, her trade to decline, her population to remove, her capital to be transferred to other cities, and where but upon the country, and upon whom but the yeomanry, will the demands for the support of the government be devolved? It matters little whether the treasury be replenished by direct or indirect assessments, if the same capital furnish the fund for the supplies. It is no less essential to the prosperity of the whole body politic, that the commercial capital of the commonwealth should be sustained in vigour, than in the animal structure, that the heart, the seat of life, which sends forth the vital fluid to warm and animate the extremities, should beat with strong pulsations, to preserve health and soundness in every part of the natural body."

The Execution.—On Thursday last, says the Geneva Gazette, of the 3d inst. the just but merciless retributions of the law were inflicted on the person of George Chapman. He was executed in the village of Waterloo, in the county of Seneca, on the low ground directly in front of the large hotel, and a few rods east from the highway and canal. On this occasion, that strange and mortifying propensity of our species which seems to delight in the misery and suffering of our fellow-beings, was indulged to its fullest extent. Although at a season of the year when merchants, mechanics, and particularly farmers, are unusually engaged, and the weather oppressively warm, there was what may emphatically be termed a general "turn out."—Though at the distance of six miles from the place of execution, our streets, between the hours of six and ten in the morning, were literally crowded with waggons and horses, bearing the curious, and we may add, thoughtless multitude to witness one of the most awful spectacles the imagination can conceive. Several thousands of persons, and many of them from a great distance, passed through this village on the morning of the execution. The number assembled at Waterloo, has been estimated from ten to fifteen thousand, and the real number may have been much larger than the highest estimate. At about one o'clock the prisoner arrived at the scaffold, which he ascended without assistance, and with great apparent firmness. The Rev. Mr. Lane, of Waterloo, then addressed the assembled multitude, in appropriate, solemn, and impressive language. He directed their attention to the awful and admonitory spectacle before them, and adverted to the cause which had led to this heart-rending and melancholy exhibition, and which was the general cause of the similar exhibitions which so frequently disgrace our land, to wit, the ruinous and guilty practice of intemperance. It is indeed true, that but for indulgence in this one vice, the miserable Chapman, and the no less miserable victim of his voluntary madness and delirium, might now have been useful and respectable members of community. Had not Chapman been under the influence of ardent spirits, he would never have committed the crime for which he suffered; and those who indulge in the same vice, are as liable as he was to commit the same crime, and to suffer the same penalty. They may be more fortunate, but they can scarcely be considered less guilty. After Mr. Lane had closed his remarks, the Rev. Mr. Webb made a solemn and impressive appeal to the throne of grace. Chapman threw his handkerchief as the fatal signal, and in a moment he was launched into eternity. From what we witnessed on this occasion, we are confirmed in the belief, that public executions are any thing but salutary; and that the punishment pronounced against the highest offence known to our law loses much of its terror from the circumstances of pomp and parade under which it is inflicted. There was nothing of that solemnity and awe which the occasion should have excited. The careless jest, the vociferous laugh, and sounds of merriment and festivity, were heard mingling with the solemn note of preparation which was to send a fellow-being to the retributions of eternity. We trust that the arm of the law will shortly be interposed, to prevent the repetition of such exhibitions.

Melancholy Event.—Charles Baker, Esq. of Pittsfield, and Mr. Oliver Warner, of the town of Phelps, Ontario county, N.Y. were both instantly killed on Friday last, (29th ult.) in the post-office at Conway, by a stroke of lightning. They had each been at Conway on a visit to their friends, and had taken passage in the stage for their respective places of abode. While the mail was changing, they were standing in the post-office within four or five feet of each other. There were two other persons in the room besides the stage driver, who was standing in the door. One of these persons was sitting in a chair between Messrs. Baker and Warner, with his feet upon the rounds. He was thrown upon the floor, but received no serious injury. The other person was standing near Mr. Baker, and was thrown down by the shock, but escaped unhurt. The driver received no injury.—*Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette.*

Distressing.—A woman apparently about 35 years of age, in a deranged state of mind, came to this city on Monday last. She is not able to give any correct account of herself. Says her christian name is Mary. Sometimes calls herself Jones, and sometimes Butler, and says she has three children in New-Jersey. From her dialect she appears to be Welsh. She has with her two trunks, containing wearing apparel and bedding, all of a good quality and condition.—She is now in the alms-house in this city, where any information respecting her, will be communicated to her friends.—*Schenectady Cabinet.*

An Impostor.—A young man has lately visited several towns on Connecticut river, between Greenfield, Mass. and Charlestown, N. H., calling himself the son of a clergyman, telling a story of having lost his money, and asking the loan of a few dollars to defray the expenses of his journey home. We have before us a letter from the Rev. Grant Powers, of Haverhill, N. H. whose son the villain has lately called himself, stating that he received a visit from the same fellow as long ago as January last, when he was practising on the christian and fraternal kindness of clergymen in that vicinity in the same way. He is known to have left his tavern bills and stage-fare unpaid. He is represented as a well looking young man, about twenty-one years of age, and apparently modest, artless, and inexperienced. Having been exposed in New-England, the fellow may, if not provided with such a permanent residence as he deserves, be disposed to try the success of his story in other parts of the country.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Counterfeit Coin.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice to the attorneys and marshals of the United States, requiring their vigilance in the detecting of persons engaged in manufacturing or passing spurious money, in imitation of the silver coin; which are extensively circulated in some of the western states, and which, there is reason to suppose, will be gradually introduced into other parts of the United States. Two of these dollars, which were received in Nashville, and which are supposed to have been fabricated at Arkansas, have been examined at the mint. The value of one was ascertained to be 40, and the other 31 1-4 cents. The Director of the Mint, in his remarks, says, that "the manner in which these counterfeits are executed renders them extremely mischievous in our currency. By a chemical process, the external pellicle is made to assume the appearance of good; better, it may be, than standard; so that an experienced eye could not detect the fraud by inspecting the external surface merely."—*Chambersburg Republican.*

Internal Improvements.—Gen. Swift, the agent of the war-department, has advertised for proposals for immense quantities of lumber, &c. to be used in improving the navigation at Great-Sodus bay, and the mouth of Genesee river.—The expenditure of the appropriations for these purposes will, we hope, relieve in some measure the "hard times," to whatever causes they are attributable, and give profitable employment to labourers and men of enterprise.—*Geneva Gazette.*

Indictments for Piracy.—The grand jury of the city of New-York have found bills of indictment against *Wm. Brandigen* and *James Rogers*, for piracy, and against *John Anderson*, as an accessary after the fact, he having received the goods knowing them to have been piratically taken. These men were brought to New-York, in a Danish vessel, from the West-Indies.

Dreadful Accident.—On the afternoon of last *Sunday*, 17th ult. an accident of a truly melancholy nature, occurred near the village of Bolivar, by which no less than four young persons, in the bloom of youth, were hurried into eternity. The only particulars we have been able to collect are, that eight young men and women were in a canoe on a mill dam near that place; that one of the men, for the purpose of frightening the girls, commenced rocking the craft; that it unexpectedly filled with water and sank. Four of the number succeeded in saving themselves; the others, three sisters named Beans, and the young man named Kizer, who was the cause of the canoe sinking, were drowned.—*Blairsville Pa. Record.*

Rowland Stephenson.—By the Savannah Georgian, of 20th May, we learn that the grand jury had found true bills against Geo. Miller, Wm. W. Oates, and Wm. Williams, for false imprisonment in the arrest and detention of R. Stephenson.

Col. King.—Col. Wm. King, who has recently been the subject of so much remark, in connexion with the Morgan outrage, died at his residence, near Fort-Niagara, on the 28th ult. His death is said to have been very sudden, and caused by an apoplectic fit.

The Theatre a School of Morals.—Some years ago, a gentleman passing the Pittsburgh theatre, [now no more], during the time of a performance, paused for a moment to observe what was going on. While he was thus occupied, he was joined by a young man in a state of partial inebriety, and bearing indubitable marks of the withering hand of dissipation; but whose appearance and manner evinced that he had seen better days. He immediately commenced a conversation with the gentleman, and among other things, observed (hiccuping between every few words)—"The theatre is an excellent school of morality. When I had money, I used to attend it regularly myself." "Ah," said the gentleman, turning away, "you look like one of its pupils."—*Ch. Herald.*

Meteoric Stone.—We learn from the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph, that a meteoric stone fell in Monroe county on the 8th ult. It was about the size of a child's head, and weighed thirty-six pounds. Its fall was preceded by a noise that was heard all over the settlement, and by many at the distance of 25 or 30 miles. The sound was compared to that produced by the discharge of a large cannon, quickly followed by a smaller one, and then by a great number of muskets.

The Mayor in Limbo.—The work of "reform" is progressing bravely among the grog-shops in New-York. The aldermen go around and personally inspect them. One man having a license was found in the state-prison; another in the city prison; a third was an alien; a fourth was always drunk; and in this way they discovered many persons holding licenses who had no right to them. Thirty-six grog-sellers were deprived of licenses in one ward alone, (the 8th.) A worthless fellow, with a couple of bottles and glasses, who was refused a license, summoned the mayor of the city and the alderman and assistant of the ward to show cause before a justice, why they should not be fined $50 for thus refusing. "This is a droll suit," says Noah, "and proves how far rum and money may drive a man."

A new Destroyer.—The myriads of *pigeons* which have lately visited this country, are almost as destructive to the farmer's prospects as the swarms of *locusts* in ancient days to the ill-fated husbandman of Egypt. They seem to make clean work where they alight upon the corn-fields; and farmers in this and the neighbouring towns are said to have had 6, 8, 12 and 15 acres of the young corn pulled up by these mischievous birds. Multitudes are shot and taken in nets; but a farmer in Fairfield has adopted a new way. He soaks his corn in *whiskey*, and scatters it about the fields; the pigeons soon become intoxicated, and are thus easily caught by the hand! A solution of *arsenic* is reported to have been sometimes used; but this is an improper and dangerous experiment. *Little Falls Friend.*

Removals by the President.—Joseph Nourse is removed from the situation of register of the treasury.

George Macdaniel, John Macdaniel, Ezekiel Macdaniel, John B. Martin, Levin Belt, and Orris S. Paine, are removed from the office of the fourth auditor.

Benjamin Homans is removed from the office of secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy.

Another Bank stopped.—The Paterson N. J. Bank has stopped payment.

The Newburyport Herald says the mutability of fortune is strikingly exemplified in the fact, that a citizen lately died in the metropolis, whose estate was appraised at $200,000, who fifty years ago carried a mortar hod at the building of the brick house at the corner of Union and Green streets.

The Augusta (Geo.) Courier states, that by a letter from New-Orleans, of the 2d ult. it learns that the small pox is raging in that city with "unexampled fatality." That destructive disease has also found its way to Augusta.

Francis Bloodgood, Esq. has been elected president of the New-York State Bank, in Albany, in the place of John Tayler, deceased.

Stephen Warren, Esq. has been appointed president of the Bank of Troy, in the place of Esaias Warren, deceased.

Dr. Eli Hill is appointed postmaster at Geneseo, in the place of William H. Spencer, removed.

It is stated that previous to his leaving Nashville, Gov. Houston equipped himself *in an Indian dress*, and went away with the determination of associating with and residing among savages.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Aikin, *Edmund A. Wetmore*, Esq. attorney-at-law, to Miss *Mary A. Lothrop*, daughter of John H. Lothrop, Esq. of this village.

DEATHS.

In New-Hartford, on Saturday last, Hon. *Jadediah Sanger*, aged 79. Judge S. was one of the earliest settlers in this county; was for many years a member of the Senate of this state; and was long distinguished as an upright magistrate, and a useful and respected citizen.

In Richmond, Ontario co. on the 22d ult. *Asa Hickcox*, Esq. formerly of Victor, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Hickcox was one of the first settlers of the western country, and the first white person that wintered in the country west of Utica.

In Wilmington, Del. Col. *Allan McLane*, recently appointed collector of that port, aged 82—father of the present minister to England, and a revolutionary patriot.

In Middleton, N. H. on the 12th ult. Mr. *George Roberts*, aged 75, a revolutionary soldier and patriot.

At Avon, Livingston co. on the 23d ult. Mr. *Bryant Milliman*, aged 89 years. He was an officer in the provincial troops at the conquest of Canada, in what is commonly called the "old French war." In the war of the revolution he served both in the land and naval forces.

NOTICE.

The friends of temperance in the towns of Litchfield, New-Hartford, Paris and Frankfort, are requested to meet at Norwich meeting-house, on Wednesday the 10th instant, at one o'clock precisely, for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society auxiliary to the American Temperance Society. An oration may be expected on the occasion. The clergymen of all denominations within the towns above specified, are requested to give this notice to their respective congregations.

Much interest has been excited on this most important subject; and an impulse has been already given, which will prove most salutary. A season has been also set apart for prayer to Almighty God, for a blessing upon the meeting.

June 1, 1829.

VILLAGE LOTS,

FOR sale, on the corner of John and Mary streets, opposite Mr. Whiteley's. For terms apply to H. W. OSBURN or E. CADWELL.

Utica, June 9, 1829. 23w2

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BULL & WINSLOW, at Utica, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. WM. A. BULL, N. O. WINSLOW.

New-York, May 25, 1829. 23w3

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Oneida Institute of Science and Industry are requested to meet at the house of Lewis Berry, in Whitesborough, on Wednesday the 10th day of June inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following are the Trustees named in the act of incorporation:—Samuel Stocking, Apollos Cooper, Asahel Seward, Moses Bagg, John Frost, Thomas Walker, William Walcott, John Bradish, George Huntington, Elnathan Judd, Samuel C. Aikin, Noah Coe, Walter King, Welcome Clark, and Jesse W. Doolittle.

June 1, 1829. 22w2

Who wants to see, when 100 years old?

M. HITCHCOCK & CO. have received a large assortment of *SPECTACLES*, some of which are marked for one hundred, and to be sold at No. 38, Genesee street. *Utica, May* 22, 1829. 21

NEW BOOKS.

G. S. WILSON, has just received at the Sabbath School and Tract Depository, 145, Genesee st., the following Theological Works, viz:—

Pres'nt Humphrey's Essays on the Sabbath; Spring's Essays, new edition, revised by the author; Lowth's Translation of Isaiah; Dick's Philosophy of a Future State; Polyglot Bibles; Newton's Works, complete in one vol; Butterworth's Concordance; Brown's Do in miniature; Jay's Christian contemplated; Hallock's Memoirs; Brainerd's Do; Faber's Difficulties of Infidelity; Bishop Porteus' Lectures on St Matthew; Bishop Beveridge's Private Thoughts; Edwards on Redemption; Do on the Will; Do on Original Sin; Do on Religious Affections; Scientia Biblica; Croly on the Apocalypse; Miller's Letters on Clerical Manners; Brown's Dictionary; Butler's Analogy; Butler's Sermons; Memoirs of Rev Philip Doddridge; Do Mrs Huntington; Do Mrs Ramsay; Do Mrs Judson; Do Legh Richmond: Do Rev Thomas Scott; Do Rev Joseph Eastburn; Gaston's Collections; Hack's Illustrations of Scripture; Jahn's Hebrew Commonwealth, translated from the German; Campbell's Four Gospels; Stuarts Hebrew Chrestomathy; James' Help to Domestic Happiness; Do Christian Charity explained; Matheth on the Sabbath; Gerard's Institutes of Biblical Criticism; Stone's Sermons on War.

ALSO, the following valuable works:—

Botta's History of Italy; Johnson's Dictionary complete, 4 vols in 1; Do in miniature; Todd's Johnson; Sprague's Letters from Europe; Hume and Smollett's England, abridged by Robertson; Life of Napoleon, 2 vols; Josephus, 2 vols; Johnson's Works, 6 vols; Robertson's Charles V. complete in 1 vol; Do History of Scotland and India, do; Do do America, do; Goodrich's Do United States, with Atlas; Leland's Translation of Demosthenes; Burke's Works, 7 vols; Woodbridge's Geography, with Atlas; Domestic Duties, or Instructions to Ladies on the management of their Households, &c; Memoirs of a Village Choir; Louis Bonaparte's Reply to Sir Walter Scott's History of Napoleon; Morse's Pocket Gazetteer; Cooke on White Mustard Seed; Opie's Illustrations of Lying; Tribute to the Memory of Clinton; Geographical Present, with sixty plates; Milton's Private Letters; Visitor, for 1829; Lord Byron and his Cotemporaries; Beauties of Blair, Burke, Johnson and Canning.

ALSO,

President Humphrey's Parallel between Intemperance and the Slave Trade; Account of the Memorials presented to Congress during its last session, on the Sabbath Mails; The Logic and Law of Colonel Johnson's Report; Dr Beecher on Intemperance; Nott on do; and Denny's Address.

G. S. W. keeps on hand, also, a large variety of Bibles, Testaments, School Books, and Stationary. New publications will be early received from New-York, Boston & Philadelphia, and sold at the lowest publishers' prices.

Orders for any of the above, or for Sabbath School publications, will be promptly executed.

Utica, May 26, 1829. 21w3

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.

MR. & Mrs. EVERTS would inform their Patrons and the Public, that the summer term of their Seminary for Young Ladies commenced on Monday the 4th inst. For terms for board, &c. apply at the Seminary, opposite the Bank of Utica, in Whitesboro' street.

References—Judge N. Williams, H. Seymour, A. Varick, Dr J. Fay, J. Van Rensselaer, K. Hurlburt, R. R. Lansing, J. Williams, Dr J. M'Call, R. B. Miller. Mr Hunt, S. D. Dakin, A. G. Danby. *May* 5, 1829.

NO. 62, GENESEE-STREET.

JUST received by the Subscribers, at their extensive Dry Goods Store, a full assortment of New SPRING GOODS; among which will be found almost every article in the Dry Goods line, at the lowest New-York prices. *May* 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

7000 yds. Ingrain and other CARPETINGS, comprising an elegant assortment, part of which are entirely new patterns, for much less than New-York retail prices.

May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

LEGHORN HATS—Chain gimp, wove (a new article) and plain straw Women's & Misses' BONNETS, for sale by the case, dozen or single. Also, 100 dozen Palm Leaf HATS, at $6 per dozen.

May 5, 1829. SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

FOR GOOD RIBBONS, Artificial Flowers, and Millinery Goods, apply to
18 SHEARMAN & THOMSON.

SALT.

A QUANTITY of SALT, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at wholesale prices.

J. BROWN, 122, Genesee st., near the Canal.

Dec. 29, 1828.

TIN & SHEET-IRON WARE,

STOVES & STOVE-PIPE.—Manufactured & kept constantly for sale, by J. BROWN,

Dec. 30, 1828. 122, Genesee st. near the Canal.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of JOSEPH FROST, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office in Utica, in said county, on the 25th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7, 1819. Dated this 5th day of June, 1829. 23w6

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Episcopal Watchman.

"WATCH YE."—Mark xiv, 38.

When summer decks thy path with flowers,
And pleasure's smile is sweetest;
When not a cloud above thee lowers,
And sunshine leads thy happy hours,
Thy happiest and thy fleetest;
Oh, watch thou then, lest pleasure's smile
Thy spirit of its hopes beguile.

When round thee gathering storms are nigh,
And grief thy days hath shaded;
When earthly joys bloom but to die,
And tears suffuse thy weeping eye,
And hope's bright bow hath faded;
Oh, watch thou then, lest anxious care
Invade thy *heart*, and rankle there.

Through all life's scenes—through weal and woe,
Through days of mirth and sadness;
Where'er thy wandering footsteps go,
Oh, think how transient here below
Thy sorrow and thy gladness:
And watch thou ALWAYS, lest thou stray
From Him who points thy heavenward way.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

1 Kings, Chap. xix, 9—14.

The whirlwind past by in the pride of its might,
And the steep rocks of Horeb were shook with affright,
It seem'd as Omnipotence rode in the air,
But the prophet mov'd not; *for the Lord was not there.*

Then hard on the wind came the earthquake's far shock,
And reel'd every mountain, and shook every rock.
The sons of the mountain sunk down in despair,
But the prophet was silent; *the Lord was not there.*

Then the forest was wrapt in a column of fire,
And its beasts at the glare of destruction retire;
But the wreath of the flames, as they curl'd in the air,
Were unseen by the prophet; *the Lord was not there.*

Then a still, a small voice, thro' the deep cavern stole,
It breath'd inspiration; it thrill'd through the soul;
It was heard in no thunder; was seen in no glare;
But it spoke to the heart; *for Jehovah was there!*

American Conservatorio.—This institution is located in Philadelphia, and embraces no small share of professional talent. To the first section of the first article of the constitution, however, we must be allowed to offer a serious objection. The passage alluded to runs as follows:

"To perfect the praises of the sanctuary, by affording regular and systematic instruction to select pupils in singing," &c.

Now the difficulty is, that this kind of instruction does not meet, in a proper manner, the immediate wants of our worshipping assemblies. While on the one hand, it proposes a kind and degree of musical proficiency, which few, comparatively, will find either leisure or inclination to acquire, it neglects, on the other, just that peculiar kind of practice, in the congregations generally, which is indispensable to the true effect and unction of our performances at church. Let the conservatorio be honoured abundantly, and patronised in its proper place; but let not its hand be stretched out towards the sanctuary, on pretence of staying up the ark. If such an institution were proposing to teach pulpit eloquence, every one would see the impropriety; and was it intended by the great Author of our religious privileges, that preaching should be a *holier* exercise, than that of showing forth his praises in the impassioned language of "holy minstrelsy?"

Pretensions similar to the above have often been presented to the public, and advocated, also, by many who should have had a better understanding of the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN JAY.

The following brief memoir of the late Governor Jay, comprises a more particular account of his public services, than any of the notices we have seen called forth by the occasion of his decease. It is from the Salem Gazette:— *Alb. D. Adv.*

The venerable John Jay, full of years and full of honours, has been gathered to his fathers. Few amongst those illustrious patriots who achieved our revolution, and erected the beautiful structure of our government, are entitled to equal honour and gratitude. Pure, patriotic, and upright, he always disdained the arts of the demagogue, and was ever content with the conscientious discharge of his duty. Some of his more fortunate countrymen have attained higher honours, without a moiety of his claims. The blasting breath of calumny has assailed him; but he long outlived the calumnies, and he will be remembered with gratitude, when the existence of his calumniators shall be forgotten. He was born on the first day of December, (old style,) 1745, in the city of New-York. His family originated in France. His grandfather was Pierre Jay, an opulent merchant of La Rochelle. Being an Hugonot, he was obliged to fly his country on the revocation of the edict of Nantz. At the age of fourteen, Mr. Jay entered Columbia college. He pursued the study of law with Mr. Kissam, and was admitted to the bar in 1768. In 1774, he married Sarah Livingston, the daughter of that distinguished patriot, Wm. Livingston, afterwards Governor of New-Jersey. The same year he was chosen by the citizens of New-York one of their delegates to the first American Congress, and has been for a long time the last and only survivor of that Congress. The address to the people of Great-Britain, reported by a committee, consisting of himself, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Livingston, was understood to be his. He was re-elected the two succeeding years, and was chosen President of Congress in 1776. He was in favour of the declaration of independence, but was at the time of its adoption, engaged in urging on his own state the measures required at that critical period. In 1777, he was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of the state of New-York. That constitution was his draft. In 1778, he was appointed chief justice of New-York; and in 1779, was again elected a member of Congress, and was the second time chosen President of that august assembly of patriots and sages.

After John Adams' return from his first mission, Congress had determined to send out a minister with full power to conclude a treaty of peace with Great-Britain. The French government being hostile to Mr. Adams, those who felt disposed to do every thing to conciliate her, opposed the appointment of Mr. Adams, and the vote was equally divided between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay. This happened whilst Mr. Jay was President. A few days subsequent, a mission to Spain was determined on, and Mr. Jay was appointed minister; and then Mr. Adams was appointed to the mission for concluding a treaty of peace. Mr. Jay sailed in the autumn of 1779, in the frigate Confederacy, and was compelled, in consequence of the violence of the weather, to put into Martinique, where he left the frigate in a disabled state, and sailed for Cadiz in the French frigate Aurora. The objects of Mr. Jay's mission to Spain were to obtain an acknowledgment of independence, to form a treaty of alliance, and to procure a loan. These were defeated by the claims of the Spanish government upon our territory, and a disagreement as to the navigation of the Mississippi. The French minister having opposed originally the appointment of John Adams, as minister to conclude a treaty of peace, continued after his appointment to urge his recal. This Congress refused to do; but to conciliate as far as they could with propriety their high ally, they joined with Mr. Adams, for that purpose, in 1782, Mr. Jay, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Laurens. Mr. Jefferson never embarked on his mission, and Mr. Laurens did not arrive in France until after the signature of the first treaty. At the same time that this commission was constituted, the commissioners were directed to consult in all cases the French ministry. Mr. Jay wrote to Congress, and remonstrated against "his being obliged to receive and obey, under the name of opinions, the directions of those on whom no American minister ought to be dependent," and begged to be relieved from such a situation. The part Mr. Jay took in this negociation will ever remain the proudest monument of his fame, and entitle his memory to the gratitude of the latest generation of his countrymen. France and Spain were intriguing with Great-Britain, not to make an acknowledgment of our independence preliminary to a treaty; to deprive us of the fisheries and the navigation of the Mississippi, and to bound us by the Ohio. Still our ministers were instructed to consult the French cabinet in all their measures, and Dr. Franklin felt bound by his instructions. Mr. Jay, however, refused to obey his instructions. He would not consult a cabinet who were plotting against the essential interests of his country; and he sent a messenger to London, a respectable English gentleman attached to the American cause, to confer with the English cabinet, and took other important measures, without even consulting his colleague, Dr. Franklin. His other colleague, Mr. Adams, was in Holland, and refused to leave there, until the British cabinet had consented to acknowledge our independence preliminary to the treaty. He, however, kept up a constant correspondence, until Mr. Adams arrived in Paris, Oct. 26. The treaty was signed Nov. 30. "Mr. Adams and Mr. Jay concurred on every point, and co-operated with the utmost cordiality." And those who duly estimate the value of our western country, the navigation of the Mississippi, and the fisheries, will know the nature of the debt of gratitude due by their countrymen to Jay and Adams, for their successful exertions in contravention of their instructions, in obtaining these important national acquisitions.

In May, 1783, Mr. Jay wrote to Congress, declining to be considered a candidate for a mission to Great-Britain, and advised the appointment of Mr. Adams to that situation. In the autumn of that year, he resigned his post as minister to Spain, and returned home. He was immediately placed at the head of the department of foreign affairs, an office similar to that of secretary of state; and he continued in this situation until the adoption of the constitution of the United States, to which he essentially contributed in the convention of New-York, called for that purpose, of which convention he was a member.

On the organisation of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was appointed chief justice. He continued in this office until 1794, when he was appointed envoy extraordinary to Great-Britain, where he signed the treaty which has since borne his name. Great diversity of opinion existed among his countrymen in relation to this treaty; but all will now acknowledge, that the task of negociating a commercial treaty with Great-Britain has been at all times one of extreme difficulty; that Mr. Jay did all in his power to effect a beneficial treaty for his country, and that no other citizen could at that period have negociated a more beneficial one. He returned to New-York in 1795. During his absence he had been elected Governor of New-York. He continued in this office until 1801, when he declined a re-election, as also the office of chief justice of the United States, to which he had been again appointed, and retired to private life. The next year he lost his wife, and has since resided on his farm at Bedford, New-York. A few years since he had two sons and three daughters living.

Amongst those productions of the pen, which ever hold the highest rank, is the Federalist, a work undertaken with the purest and most patriotic intentions, and executed with the most uncommon ability. The work was undertaken by Mr. Jay, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Jay, however, in consequence of a wound, was prevented executing the part he intended. He had written, before he received the wound, the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th numbers, and after his recovery the 64th number, on the treaty-making power. The occasion of his receiving his wound was a riot in New-York. Some young men had excited the fury of the populace, and to escape the frenzy of the mob, had taken shelter in the prison, and the police proved inadequate to its defence. In this emergency, Mr. Jay and others placed themselves under the orders of Col. Hamilton, to enforce the sovereignty of the law, and Mr. Jay was severely wounded in the head by a stone thrown from one of the mob; and this wound confined him to his bed, and obliged him to give up the patriotic labour of recommending the constitution of the United States to his countrymen, in his purposed numbers of the Federalist.

SHEPHERDS IN THE EAST.

The flocks were tended by servants; also by the sons, and frequently by the daughters of the owner, who himself was often employed in the same service. In the summer they generally moved towards the north, or occupied the loftier part of the mountains; in the winter they returned to the south, or sought a favourable retreat in the vallies. A shepherd was exposed to all the changes of the season, as the flock required to be watched by day and by night, under the open sky. Thus Jacob described his service: "In the day the drought consumed me, and the frost by night; and my sleep departed from mine eyes." So also the shepherds were watching their flocks by night, when the angel of the Lord came down with the glad tidings of a Saviour's birth. The flocks did not however give so much trouble as we might imagine such vast numbers would. They grew familiar with the rules of order, and learned to conform themselves to the wishes of their keeper on the slightest notice. They became acquainted with his voice, and when called by its sound, immediately gathered round him. It was even common to give every individual of the flock its own name, to which it learned to attend, as horses and dogs are accustomed to do among us. If the keeper's voice was at any time not heeded, or could not reach some straggling party, he had but to tell his dog, who was almost wise enough to manage a flock by himself, and immediately he was seen bounding over the distance, and rapidly restoring all to obedience and order. When he wanted to move from one place to another, he called them all together and marched before them, with his staff in his hand and his dog by his side, like a general at the head of his army. Such is the beautiful discipline which is still often seen in the flocks of eastern shepherds.—With a knowledge of these circumstances, we can better understand the language of our Saviour, in his beautiful parable of the shepherd and his flock: "The sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name and leadeth them out. And when he putteth forth his own sheep, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him, for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him, for they know not the voice of strangers."—*Nevin's Biblical Antiquities.*

BABOONS AT THE CAPE.

On the hills near Simmons-Town, at the Cape of Good Hope, (says Lieut. Shipp, in his memoirs), whole regiments of baboons assemble. These animals, who stand six feet high, and are most abominable thieves, used to annoy us exceedingly. Our barracks were under the hills, and when we went to parade, we were invariably obliged to leave armed men for the protection of our property; and even in spite of this, they have frequently stole our blankets and great coats, or any thing else they could lay their claws on. A poor woman, a soldier's wife, had washed her blanket, and hung it out to dry, when some of these miscreants, who were on the watch, stole it, and ran off with it to the hills, which were high and woody. This drew upon them the indignation of the regiment, and we formed a strong party with sticks and stones to attack them, with a view of recovering the property, and inflicting such chastisement as might be a warning to them for the future. I was on the advance, with about twenty, and I made a *detour* to cut them off from the caverns, to which they always flew for shelter. They observed my movement, and immediately detached about fifty to guard the entrance, while others kept their post; and we could distinctly see them collect large stones and other missiles. One old grey-headed one, in particular, who often paid us a visit at the barracks, and was known by the name of Father Murphy, was seen distributing his orders, and planning the attack with the judgment of our best generals. Finding that my design was defeated, I joined the *coup de main*, and rushed on to the attack, when a scream from Father Murphy was a signal for a general encounter, and the host of baboons under his command rolled down enormous stones upon us, so that we were obliged to give up the contest, or some one of us must inevitably have been killed. They actually followed us to our very doors, shouting in indication of their victory; and during the whole night we heard dreadful yells and screaming, so much so that we expected a night attack. In the morning, however, we found that all this rioting had been created by disputes about the division of the blanket; for we saw eight or ten of them, with pieces of it upon their backs, as old women wear their cloaks. Among the number strutted Father Murphy. These animals annoyed us day and night. We dared not venture out unless a party of five or six went together.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

His *Principia Philosophiæ* being made known to the Emperor of China by the French missionaries, the Emperor testified his approbation of that work in a letter written by his own hand in the Chinese language. As he had no doubt that the fame of Newton was spread over all the western part of the world, and every person there must know his residence, he directed the letter to *Mr. Newton, in Europe.* This concise address was sufficient; the letter reached the great English philosopher; and he found, when it was translated to him, that it contained very lively expressions of esteem for him, and very high praise for his immortal work.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

The following letter was received through the post-office, by a respectable citizen of Baltimore, a few days since. A five dollar note was enclosed, and the gentleman has not the slightest recollection of ever being defrauded of any small sum:—

"The writer of this once defrauded you out of a small sum of money. With deep remorse he now returns it to you, with interest. The stings of a guilty conscience who can bear!"—*Baltimore Gaz.*

LOTTERY ACT.

The new law in Massachusetts against lotteries, provides that no person shall exhibit any sign, symbol, or other emblematical representation of a lottery, or indicate in any way where lottery tickets may be purchased or received, on penalty of not less than thirty, nor more than one hundred dollars. Any citizen of the commonwealth is authorised to prosecute any transgressor, and to receive half the fine. In case of non-payment on conviction, the offender is to be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than one year.

Louis XIV. was told that Lord Stair, the English ambassador, was one of the best-bred men in Europe. "I will put his politeness to the test," said the king; and asking Lord Stair to take an airing with him, as soon as the door was opened, he desired him to walk on, and enter the royal carriage. Lord Stair bowed, and obeyed. The *grand monarque* said, "The world is right in the character it has given of this nobleman; a person less polite than he is would have teased me with ceremony."

"Whoever despises music," said Martin Luther, "I am displeased with him. Next to theology, I give a place to music; for thereby all anger is forgotten, the devil is driven away, and melancholy, and many tribulations, and evil thoughts, are expelled. It is the best solace of a desponding mind."

To be in Christ is heaven below; and to be with Christ is heaven above.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes,		*Leather,*	
Pot, ton	$112 50a115	Sole, oak tanned, lb	19a22
Pearl	120 60a125	—— hemlock,	18a23
Candles,		Dressed up. side,	1 75a2 62
Mould	11 1-2a12	Undressed do	1 50a2 25
Dipped	10a10 1-2	*Molasses,*	
Clover-Seed,		New-Orleans, gal	81a32
Per lb	6 1-4a7	*Oil,*	
Coffee,		Whale, gal	32a35
Havana	11a14	Sperm, summer st'd	65a66
Java	14a15	—— winter do	73a75
Cotton,		Linseed, Amer	88a90
Upland	8 3-4a10	*Provisions,*	
Louisiana	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl	10 50a
Alabama	9a11	—— prime	8 00a8 50
Feathers,		Pork, mess	12 50a13 00
Live American, lb	35a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish,		Hams, north, lb	9a10
Dry cod, cwt	$2 50a2 75	Butter, NY dairy	12a16
Scale	1 50a1 75	Hog's Lard	6a7
Pickled, bbl	3 75a4 25	Cheese, Amer	6a8
Mackarel, No 1,	5 25a5 50	*Rice,*	
Shad, Con. mess	9 50a10	Prime, 100lbs	3 00a3 50
Herring	3 50a3 62	*Salt,*	
Flax,		Turks-Island, bush	48a50
American	8a9 3-4	Liverpool ground	50a
Flour & Meal,		*Sugar,*	
N. Y. super. bbl	6 50a6 75	Havana, white, lb	12a14
Western (canal)	7 25a7 50	—— brown	9a11
Rye flour	4 12a4 25	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 50a	Loaf	17a19
Grain,		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 40a1 50	*Tallow,*	
—— western	1 50a1 53	American, lb	7a7 1-2
Rye	70a71	*Teas,*	
Corn, north yellow	56a58	Bohea, lb	27a28
Oats	30a34	Souchong	52a75
Barley	50a52	Hyson-skin	48a75
Beans, 7 bush's	8 00a8 50	Young-Hyson	73a1 10
Hides,		Hyson	80a1 10
LaPlata, lb	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 25
S. A. horse, p'ce	1 50a1 75	Imperial	1 00a1 25
Hops,		*Tobacco,*	
First sort, lb	9a	Richmond, lb	3 1-2a6
Lumber,		Cuba	12a22
B'rds, pine, M	15 00a16 00	*Wines,*	
Plank, pine,	30 00a35 00	Madeira, gal	1 50a3 00
Scantling,	15 00a16 00	Port	1 00a2 00
Do oak,	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L P	82a1 25
Shingles, b'dle	2 50a3 50	*Wool,*	
Oak timb. sq ft	20a25	Merino, Amer fl. lb	32a38
Hoops, per M	25 00a	—— pulled	18a30
Staves, pipe	46 00a47 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd	33 00a	Spinning	18a30
—— bbl	25 00a27 00	Amer Hatters	20a28

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Insur. Comp.	par
City Banks,	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rahway Farm. & Mech.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem S. M. & B. Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County	par	Monmouth	broken
Lansingburgh	par	Franklin	do
Bank of Albany*	1-2	Hoboken	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson	do
Do. Mech. & Farm.	do	Protection & Lomb'd	do
Do. Commercial	do	Jersey City	do
Newburgh*	do	State, Trenton	do
Columbia, Hudson	stopped	All others	1-2
Middle District	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Orange County	1-2	Philadelphia Banks	par
Catskill	do	Chester County	1-2
Troy	do	Delaware County	do
Farmers', Troy*	do	Reading	3-4
Mohawk	do	York	1
Geneva	5-8	Pittsburgh	do
Utica	do	Gettysburgh	do
Utica Branch	do	Chambersburgh	do
Auburn	do	Carlisle	do
Ontario	do	Lancaster	do
Central	do	Greensburgh	5
Chenango	do	Brownville	do
Rochester	do	Silver-Lake	25
Newburgh Bran. Ithaca	do	All others uncert. or	broken
Jefferson County	do	*Maryland.*	
Wash. & Warren,	1 1-2	Baltimore banks	1-2
Niagara	broken	Somerset & Wor.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Snowhill	do
Greene county	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Cumberland	do
Maine.		All others	1 1-2 a 2
Bath	10	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	25
Castine	broken	Alexandria Mer.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebec	do	All others	1 a 1 1-2
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	All the Banks	5
All others	3-4	*North-Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		All the Banks	5
Cheshire Bank	3-4	*South-Carolina.*	
Exeter	10	Charleston Banks	3
All others	3-4	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		All the Banks	5
Banks of this state	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	5
Berkshire bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
All others	1-2	Farmers & Mec.	do
Connecticut.		Lancaster	do
Norwich Bank	par	St. Clairsville	do
Bridgeport	do	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
Thames	5-8	All others uncert. or	broken
Windham County	do	*Miscellaneous.*	
All others	1-2	New-Orleans Banks	5
Rhode-Island.		Michigan	1
Banks of this state	1-2	Detroit	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark	par	Kingston	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal	3

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

LOOK ONCE MORE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer for the county of Oneida, offers his services as such in all cases, (where an auction room is not required), for selling real and personal Property at any place within the county. All orders in relation to the duties of his office will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. Communications left at the store of JOHN OSBURN; at the offices of E. S. COZIER or JOHN PARSONS, Esqs. or at my residence, will be punctually attended to, by the public's humble servant,
H. W. OSBURN.
Utica, April 7, 1829. 14

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

JUST received, a quantity of WHITE MUSTARD SEED, of a good quality—For sale, by
WARNER & HARVEY.
Utica, Feb. 24, 1829. 8

JUSTICE'S MANUAL.

THE JUSTICE'S MANUAL, or a Summary of the Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace of the state of New-York, adapted to the revised statutes: By Thomas G. Waterman, counsellor at law: Just received by HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street.
Utica, April 14, 1829.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY.

HASTINGS & TRACY have just received the 2d volume of Henry's Commentary. Subscribers are requested to call and receive it.

Also—ITALY, during the consulate and empire of Napoleon Bonaparte, translated from the Italian of Carlo Botta: Gregory's Practice, (new edition): Macbeth on the Sabbath.

H. & T. have also a general assortment of Books and Stationary, &c. &c. *Utica, May* 12, 1829.

KIRKHAM'S GRAMMAR.

HASTINGS & TRACY, No. 40, Genesee street, have just received a supply of this excellent work.
Utica, May 26, 1829.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

A. SHEPARD has removed from his former stand, at the lower end of the village, to the above Establishment, which is spacious and airy, having an elegant dining-room, handsomely fitted, seventy feet long, many private parlours, and good single bed-rooms. It is situated on Genesee street, a few rods above the canal, where it is remarkably pleasant, having a view of the village and surrounding country. The establishment is new, the furniture appropriate; and from his experience in this business, his extensive acquaintance, and his knowledge of what is due to travellers generally, he trusts the public will be satisfied with their treatment. At this establishment he can accommodate double the number of persons which he could at his old stand, and more comfortably; and it is intended that nothing shall be wanting to render it a desirable resting place for ladies and gentlemen.

There is a Stage Office attached to the establishment, where seats may be taken in any direction from this place. Baggage taken from and to the canal free of expense. ☞ Board, by the day, week or month.
Utica, Oct. 27, 1828. 44

BOARDING.

THE Subscriber has opened a Boarding-House, third door above Bleecker street, at No. 133 1-2, Genesee street. The location and size of the house are well adapted to the purpose. Families can be furnished with rooms, and lodging-rooms attached; single boarders, with or without lodgings. Inquire at No. 52, Genesee street.
L. B. JONES.
P. S.—A good COOK wanted: Inquire as above.
Utica, April 21, 1829. 12tf

FOR SALE.

TWO Dwelling-Houses and Out-Buildings, in the village of Utica, situate on Charlotte street, a few doors from Bleecker street church. A liberal credit will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, No. 100, Genesee street.
SPENCER KELLOGG.

N. B. If the above named property is not disposed of previous to the 28th inst. it will then be sold at auction, at 4 o'clock, P. M. to the highest bidder, on the following conditions: One fifth of the purchase money down; and the remainder in five equal annual payments, secured by bond and mortgage.
Utica, April 20, 1829. 16

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable Property, situated in the town of Augusta, Oneida county, is offered for sale, to wit:—

One FARM, containing 190 acres of excellent land, with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Sheds, &c. A part of said Farm being lot No. 49, of the New-Stockbridge tract; the remainder is now occupied by J. M'Pherson.

Also, another Farm, containing 52 acres, lately owned and occupied by John Potter, deceased.

Also, the Subscriber's MALT-HOUSE and BREWERY, in said town, capable of malting and brewing 1000 barrels of Ale annually, and now in successful operation. This Brewery is situated where large quantities of Barley and Hops are raised.

Possession of the above property given the ensuing spring, and the titles indisputable.

For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, in the above town. JOHN J. KNOX.
Augusta, Dec. 18, 1828. 52

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.
WILLIAM CLARKE.
Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

MOODY'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN.

THIS highly useful article is made and sold by the Subscriber, who has become proprietor of the patent for all the middle and eastern part of this state. He will sell county rights to any who may wish to purchase.
Utica, Dec. 30 1828. J. BROWN.

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.
July 28, 1828. L. HOLBROOK.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the Cooper's Shop in Broad street, formerly occupied by Mr A. Eggleston, in connexion with their Cooperage near the Weigh-Lock, where they make and keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Cooper's Ware, viz: Cisterns, Hogsheads, Tubs, Keelers, Barrels of all kinds, Half Barrels, Kegs of all sizes, Well Buckets, and Pails; all made of the best materials and by the best workmen.

The above mentioned articles may be had cheap for cash and at short notice, on application at either of the above places. E. W. & T. ROUNDEY.
Utica, Jan. 26, 1829. 4

ITALIAN PILES OINTMENT.

A CONSTANT supply kept at A. HITCHCOCK's Green Store, No. 83, Genesee street, Utica.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINE, Dye-Woods, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Paints and Groceries. *Dec.* 23, 1828. 52

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being lawfully authorised by the administratrix and administrators of the estate of DAVID P. HOYT, deceased, to settle all the accounts, receive monies, and discharge claims against said estate, hereby requests all persons who have any unsettled business with the estate aforesaid, to call on him at the store, No. 38, Genesee street, and adjust it as soon as possible.
JOSEPH B. HOYT.
Utica, July 19, 1828. 30

BY virtue of a power contained in a mortgage executed by Philander Chamberlain and Caroline his wife, to Thomas H. Whittemore, dated the 27th day of February, 1828, for securing the payment of three hundred dollars—default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest—I shall sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at M. Bagg's tavern, in Utica, on the 21st day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described parcel of land, to wit: All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, lying and being in the town of Utica, county of Oneida, and state of New-York, distinguished on a map of the Bleecker purchase as part of Lot No. 7, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the northerly side of Blandina street, forty-five feet six inches from the corner of Charlotte and Blandina streets; running along the northerly side of said Blandina street, in an easterly course, forty-five feet six inches, to block No. 36; thence in a northerly course, along said block No. 36, thirty-three feet one inch, to lot No. 6; thence in a westerly course, along the southerly line of lot No. 6, forty-five feet; from thence, in a southerly course, forty feet six inches, to the place of beginning. May 18, 1829.
JOHN BAXTER,
BENJAMIN BALLOU,
Assignees of THOMAS H. WHITTEMORE.
Tho's E. Clark, Att'y. 20m6

M. BAGG'S TAVERN.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that his old stand, at the corner of Genesee and Main streets, having been thoroughly repaired, is now completely fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and boarders. M. BAGG, in connexion with Mr. ALFRED CHURCHILL, begs leave to assure such Ladies and Gentlemen as may favour them with their custom, that every exertion shall be made to render their residence pleasant and comfortable, and they hope to merit the patronage this establishment has heretofore enjoyed from a generous public. MOSES BAGG.
Utica, Dec. 16, 1828. 51

NOTICE.

DR. POMEROY, finding assistance necessary in his professional duties, has taken as a partner, JOHN P. BACHELDER, M. D. Dr. B. has been more than twenty years engaged extensively in the practice of Physic and Surgery, and for the last ten, has also been employed in different Medical Institutions, as a Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery. The reputation which he has acquired as a skilful operator in all cases of Surgery, and his high standing as a Physician, will justly entitle him to the entire confidence of this community. Dr. Bachelder will not decline operating in any cases of Surgery, in which prudence would dictate an operation. He is prepared with instruments suitable for any operation. He has had extensive practice and experience in the treatment of diseases of the EYE, and has operated for Cataract more than eighty times.

The business in future will be conducted under the firm of POMEROY & BACHELDER, at their office, No. 14, Exchange Buildings, in Genesee street, one door below the Utica Eye Infirmary.
Utica, May 27, 1828.

UTICA EYE INFIRMARY.

THIS Establishment is now open at the corner of Genesee and Bleecker streets, for the accommodation of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Eye. It will be under the particular direction and management of DR. BATCHELDER, who will attend at 12 o'clock every day, (Sundays excepted), for the purpose of advising and prescribing in all cases, and for performing such operations as may be deemed proper. Persons afflicted with deafness, or other diseases of the organ of hearing, are respectfully informed that those complaints will also receive a due share of attention.
Utica, Dec. 15, 1828. 51

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of the Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words, blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which, will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium; its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations.* The Proprietor pledges himself to the Public, and gives them the most solemn assurances, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.
WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.
Dec. 16, 1828. 51

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients; and the venders of the article are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

SWELLED NECK,

KINGS' EVIL, OR SCROFULA, &c. &c.

MANY and fruitless were the attempts, both in Europe and America, to discover a remedy for this disease, until Dr De Bornieu, a learned physician of Europe, directed his attention to it. He has finally succeeded in compounding a medicine, which has gained an unparalleled celebrity in Europe, and is just introduced into the United States. It is recommended with entire confidence, as a sovereign remedy for Swelled Neck in all its stages, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. It is entirely harmless, not containing a single particle of mercury, and may be used on children, as on others, under any circumstances whatever. The following certificates are given to show the efficacy of this valuable medicine over all others, for the cure of the above diseases, which no other medicine in existence can boast.

The following is from the Hon. Samuel Wright, who has been a member of the Legislature of the state of New-York, fourteen years:—

"NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 16, 1828.

"This certifies that I have been afflicted for nine years past, with a scrofulous disease in one of my legs, pronounced by eminent physicians of this city to be of a cancerous nature, which at times has been so bad, that I was unable to go out. Many and various have been the *pretended* remedies tried, but all in vain, until I was advised to try Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, Scrofula, &c. &c. which I am pleased to state, after using two bottles, has entirely effected a cure. "SAMUEL WRIGHT."

The following is from Mr Thomas Allen:—

"This certifies that I have been afflicted with a swelling in my neck, called Goitre, or Swelled Neck, for about six years past. I have applied to eminent physicians, and have taken every thing in the form of medicine, recommended for that disease, without receiving any benefit therefrom, and at length despaired of ever again enjoying my former health. A few weeks since, a friend informed me that Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment was an effectual remedy for my complaint. I immediately obtained it, and after using three bottles, I was restored to perfect health, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I therefore recommend it to those afflicted with the above disease as a safe and effectual remedy. Signed, "THOMAS ALLEN."

Certificate from J. Chapman, M. D.

"This certifies, that I have examined Dr De Bornieu's Genuine Ointment, for Swelled Neck, Kings Evil, or Scrofula, &c. and believe it to be an effectual remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.
"J. CHAPMAN, M. D."

The above valuable medicine may be obtained of
5 WARNER & HARVEY, UTICA.

BY order of James Dean, Esq. judge of Oneida common pleas, counsellor, &c—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of JOHN MEREDITH, of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said judge, at his office, in Utica, in the county aforesaid, on the thirtieth day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, for the benefit of all his creditors, and his person be exempted from imprisonment, pursuant to the act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt in certain cases," passed April 7th, 1819. Dated this 13th day of April, 1829.
16w10 JOHN MEREDITH, *Insolvent.*

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid after the expiration of six months from the time of subscribing, or Two Dollars, if paid in advance, or within the first six months.

III. Any person becoming responsible for seven copies or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

IV. Wherever ten responsible subscribers shall have been obtained within the limits of any religious society, the clergyman of that society shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

V. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the Publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

VI. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publishers, till all arrearages are paid.

☞ The postage must be paid on all communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.